

THE POCKET MANUAL
OF
HOMŒOPATHIC
VETERINARY MEDICINE;
CONTAINING THE
Symptoms, Causes, and Treatment
OF THE DISEASES OF
HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE,
AND DOGS,
WITH
THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF ANIMALS
IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.

COMPILED BY

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Manual;" "Diseases of Infants and Children;" "The Stepping-
Stone to Homœopathy and Health," etc., etc.*

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Revised and Enlarged

BY

GEORGE LADE, M.D.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Preface ...	vii
Homœopathy, what it is ...	ix
———— its distinguishing points ...	xiii
———— gives one remedy at a time ...	xiii
———— gives small doses ...	xiii
———— acts only on diseased parts ...	xiv
———— not mere faith ...	xv
———— is cheaper than other medical systems ...	xv
———— does not reduce the animals' value ...	xvii
———— cures otherwise incurable diseases ...	xix
List of Internal Medicines ...	xxii
———— External Medicines ...	xxiii
Administration of Medicine... ..	xxiii
How to choose the right remedy ...	xxiv
How to feel the Pulse ...	xxvi
Diet in Disease ...	xxvii
Uses and Modes of Application of the External Remedies	xxviii
Causes of Disease ...	xxx

	PAGE
Abscess	1
Abortion—Slinking—Miscarriage	3
Amaurosis—Gutta Serena	5
Apoplexy—Sleepy Staggers—Coma	6
Appetite, Loss of—Anorexia	8
Bog Spavin—Thorough-pin	10
Bone Spavin	11
Bots	13
Broken Knees	14
Broken Wind... ..	15
Bronchitis	17
Castration	21
Cold—Catarrh—Coryza—Hoarse	23
Colic—Gripes—Fret	26
Constipation — Costiveness — Confined Bowels—Bowel Bound	30
Corns	31
Cough	33
Cracked Heels	36
Cutting or Brushing—Speedy Cut — Over-reach and Tread	38
Diarrhoea—Purging—Scouring—Skit in the Calf	40
Dislocation of the Patella or Stifle Bone	44
Distemper	45
Dropsy	48
Dysentery—Bloody Flux	50
Enteritis—Inflammation of the Bowels	55
Fatigue—Excessive Exertion	57
Fever	58
Fistula, or Sinus	60
Glanders and Farcy	61

CONTENTS.

V

	PAGE
Inflammation of the Bladder	64
Gonorrhœa—Venereal Disease—Clap... ..	66
Grease	68
Hind Bound	71
Hæmaturia—Bloody Urine	72
Jaundice—Yellows	73
Laminitis, Acute—Founder—Fever in the Feet— Purified Feet	74
Laminitis, Chronic	76
Mange	77
Megrims—Giddiness—Fits	80
Milk Fever in Cows	81
Ophthalmia—Inflammation of the Eye	85
Pleuro-Pneumonia—Inflammation of the Lungs—“Fatal Complaint”	86
Prick in the Foot—Nail in the Fleishy Hoof	90
Purchasing of Horses	92
Quittor	94
Red Water	95
Rheumatism	97
Roaring—Whistling—Blowing—Dyspnœa	99
Sandcrack	101
Synovitis	102
Sore Teats	104
Sore Throat	104
Splint	106
Sprains	107
Stringhalt	108
Tetanus—Lockjaw	109
Thrush—Aphthæ	113
Tympanites—Drum-Belly—Windy Colic	114

	PAGE
The Udder : Its Diseases	116
Urination, Difficult	118
Vesicular Epizootic—Foot and Mouth Disease...	120
Worms	123
Windgalls—Puffs	125
Wounds	128
Contusions	130

PREFACE.

THE indefatigable labours of the late Dr. Ruddock have done more, perhaps, than those of any other writer in Europe or America in furthering the spread of Homœopathy as well in connection with the treatment of domesticated animals as in that of man ; and there is little doubt that if the horse, and the cow, and the sheep, and the dog, could only speak in the language of their masters, they would give expression in the warmest terms to their gratitude for all that he has done in their behalf.

This little volume has had no small share in carrying out the humane objects of its lamented author, and the publishers confidently hope that

this new and enlarged edition of it, which has been issued to meet the urgent demands of the public, will continue and extend the good work so long sustained by its predecessors.

GEORGE LADE.

82, *Gloucester Road, London, S.W.*

INTRODUCTION.

Homœopathy.

As our Manual will doubtless fall into the hands of many who are unacquainted with that method of treatment known as the Homœopathic, we shall briefly advert, by way of introduction, to some of its more prominent features; and at the same time state a few of the advantages which would accrue from its more extended and general adoption. Nor will these remarks be out of place in a Veterinary Guide, since they apply to the treatment of the inferior creatures, as well as to human beings.

The advantages of Homœopathy are not the exclusive property of man; the irrational animals, happily, share the blessings of this great gift of God to His creatures. The diseases of our domestic animals, which admit of cure, yield as promptly to Homœopathic medicines as those of man. There is a close identity between the physical organisations of the rational and irrational creatures, and whatever is capable of raising the physical condition of the former, is also, no doubt, capable of

similarly influencing that of the latter. The cause of humanity, therefore, demands that the mild and merciful measures of Homœopathy should be substituted for a practice which has long been a byword for whatever is rude, revolting, and barbarous. Our useful domestic animals have too long been in the hands of ignorant and designing men, who, under the pretence of understanding their diseases, inflict nameless tortures upon the helpless brutes; not for the purpose of curing their diseases, nor merely to impress the owners of the animals with the idea that they possess marvellous skill; but mainly with the view of justifying extravagant charges. The treatment of the diseases and accidents of animals should be conducted on principles as humane and scientific as those applied to man; and it is our object to promote these beneficial results.

HOMŒOPATHY¹ is a system of curing all curable diseases, whether in man or the inferior animals, by the agency of small doses of those medicines which, when exhibited in large repeated doses, are capable of producing in the healthy body symptoms similar to those produced by the disease in the sick body. Or the principle may be thus more briefly expressed,—*Similia similibus curantur*; that is, like is cured by like.

¹ The term is composed of two Greek words, meaning "like" and "affection."

A little reflection will show the philosophy of this principle. The symptoms which arise in disease are not the disease itself; but are to be regarded, probably, as the efforts of nature, which always exerts itself to exterminate the disease, and to restore the balance of the system. Every disease develops symptoms peculiar to itself; and the first inquiry of the truly scientific practitioner is, "In what direction is nature working to remove the disease and restore health?" Having observed the character of nature's efforts, he then seeks an agent that will call into action the same class of functions which nature is already employing for her own deliverance; and the curative power of this agent depends upon the power it possesses of inducing *similar symptoms* to those developed by nature when suffering from disease. For instance, a person having exposed himself, takes cold, and fever results. The fever cannot be regarded as the cold, seeing that it came after it, but is a phenomenon, or symptom put on by nature in her efforts to remove the condition induced by the cold. Hence common sense dictates, that, if we would aid nature in her difficulty, we must act in perfect harmony with her; and not oppose or cripple her appliances. To borrow a familiar illustration, we must lift just where nature is lifting. She must furnish the indications, and we must second her efforts, by working in subserviency to her. The great secret of the healing art

is, to obtain familiarity with the symptomatic phenomena of nature in any disease, and then to become acquainted with the curative properties of the various remedial agents, so as to be able to administer them in harmony with this true guiding principle. In the instance just referred to, the case of the person suffering from fever, *Aconitum* would be an appropriate medicine, because *Aconitum* given to a person in health, in repeated doses, would produce feverish symptoms; consequently it acts upon the same class of vital functions that nature has already employed to rid herself of the disease. So in regard to the medicines in the whole *Materia Medica*; there is a harmony between the two great powers of these substances—their power of producing disease in the human body when administered in large doses, and their power, when given in small doses, of removing *similar* diseases arising from other causes.

The Homœopathic law is declared by the illustrious Founder to be *the* law of healing, and, therefore, of wide and universal application. After seventy years' experience, a host of medical men, many of them of great intelligence, high principle, and close observation, have amply confirmed the statement of Hahnemann; and this law is now adhered to, as true and unfailing, by tens of thousands of intelligent persons in every civilised portion of the globe.

Distinguishing Points in Homœopathy.

1st.—IT ONLY GIVES ONE REMEDY AT A TIME. The confusion resulting from mixing different substances in one prescription is avoided; and the pure action of each separate drug is ascertained. Every remedy has an action peculiar to itself; and it cannot but happen, when several drugs are introduced into the system at the same time, that they interfere with each other. If, under such circumstances, good is effected, it is quite impossible to determine which one, or how many out of the number, have contributed to the result. Or, if no good follow, and it be necessary to alter the prescription, then it must be also equally difficult to know what change to make, what portions to omit, what new ones to add. In Homœopathy we only give one medicine at a time; its action upon the system is then simple and unconflicting; nor are we any longer in doubt as to what is doing good.

2nd.—SMALL DOSES. Homœopathy does not, however, mean a small dose, as it is often supposed to do. The grand principle—that which forms the basis of the science—is *like curing like*, irrespective of the quantity of the dose. The law, therefore, as a simple proposition, takes no cognisance of the dose; that was an after discovery—merely a consequence deduced from demonstra-

tions on the principle itself. Hahnemann, after he had discovered the science, employed doses of the usual quantity. Experience and further investigation, however, taught him that smaller doses were not only sufficient, but that they were, when frequently administered, more efficient than large ones. Apart from this, it is a matter of perfect indifference to Homœopathic practitioners whether they administer doses of one or fifty drops each. If doses of fifty drops were more efficient in curing disease than those of one or two drops, Homœopaths would assuredly administer the former rather than the latter. We will suggest two reasons why small doses, administered in strict harmony with the Homœopathic law, are efficient:—First, because they are exactly suited to the *exalted susceptibility of the diseased part*, and act upon the same class of functions that nature has already called to her aid; and, secondly, because they act *directly on the part* which requires to be influenced, and not on other parts. Their force is not, therefore, expended on healthy parts.

3rd.—HOMŒOPATHY ACTS ONLY ON DISEASED PARTS. In diseases of the brain, for example, the bowels are not operated on by purgatives; or the liver, mouth, and bones, by mercury; or the skin by blisters; but such substances are administered as have been proved to operate directly on the brain itself. So in diseases of the chest; the bowels, liver, and skin are undisturbed, and that

part only acted upon in which disease exists. Under such treatment, disease cannot be produced in healthy parts, and the disappearance of the disease is a certain sign that it is absolutely cured.

4th.—HOMŒOPATHY IS NOT MERE FAITH. The success of the system in the cure of the diseases of irrational animals proves this. In strict truth, it is opposed to the general belief. Persons are generally slow to believe in Homœopathy; and seldom have recourse to it, at first, without doubts and misgivings. The benefits which they derive are not because of, but in opposition to, their belief. Their faith grows and is confirmed only as their cure progresses and is complete. A distinguished veterinary surgeon, Mr. Haycock, who is well acquainted with the old and the new systems of medicine, says of Homœopathy:—"It cures disease more quickly; it does so without leaving any injurious effects upon the constitutional powers; it saves more animals, and it costs less." It cannot be contended that the subjects of the curative powers of Homœopathy here referred to—horses, cattle, sheep, etc.—are influenced in their recovery either by *faith* or *imagination*!

5th.—IT IS CHEAPER. This results from two causes—the duration of disease is shortened, and the medicine is obtained at a smaller cost. Animals treated Homœopathically recover much sooner. In severe diseases, such as inflammation of the

“that last season he only lost three whelps from *distemper* under Homœopathic treatment; whilst previously, under the old system, he lost half his young hounds.” The value of his statement may be estimated by the fact that Mr. Davis has been connected with the royal hounds for more than half a century. Mr. Moore, Homœopathic Veterinary Surgeon, who has the sole treatment of all the Midland Railway horses in London, states, that during the past four years, only one death has occurred; and that during a severe epidemic, Mr. Newcombe, the agent of the Company, visited the stables of the various Railway Companies, and the illness among the horses was 12 per cent., and many deaths; whilst in the stud under Mr. Moore’s treatment, it was only 5 per cent. and no deaths—the average illness being only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, including accidents. (*Homœopathic Review*, Dec. 1864.)

6th.—ANIMALS TREATED ON THE NEW PRINCIPLE ARE NOT THEREBY REDUCED IN VALUE. Bleeding, blistering, purging, and other painful and debilitating processes are discarded; thus the period of convalescence is not only shortened, or even superseded, but the patient, having recovered of the disease, immediately regains his strength, because it has not been drained out of him.

The following case of CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, treated by Mr. Moore, on the Homœopathic system, and reported in the “British Journal of

Homœopathy " for July, 1858, shows how disease is checked at once, without wasting the life power, or reducing the constitution. "I was requested to visit a valuable horse, the property of Mr. Walter Carter, of Manchester. Having been permitted to drink copiously of cold water, whilst perspiring and exhausted after a hard day's labour, he had shortly afterwards a *rigor* (a sudden coldness with shivering) so violent that his legs tottered under him. Three hours after this seizure I found the following symptoms:—Pulse strong, full, and 100 per minute (the normal pulse is 36), breathing laboured, and 84 per minute (the normal breathing is 8), conjunctiva injected, eyes watery, mouth hot and clammy to the touch, etc. To have *Ammonium Causticum* every hour. On the following morning the pulse counted 28 in the minute, and intermitted occasionally; all the other symptoms had disappeared, and he eats, drinks, dungs, and stales as if nothing had been amiss. At two o'clock of the same day the pulse had risen to the healthy standard, and had assumed the usual character; in short, the horse was 'all right,' and resumed work the next morning."

How different is this to the old plan of treatment! A bucketful of blood would have been drained from this horse's veins; his strength further reduced by the painful irritation of a mustard or fly blister applied over the entire surface of his two sides; he would have been

racked by setons or rowels, and his bowels severely purged by *aloes*. And though such means may render the *horse* powerless, the *disease* often remains unsubdued. If he escapes the knacker, and after a month or six weeks mends, and finally recovers or is sent to grass for some months to regain his flesh, it not unfrequently happens that the animal is found unequal to severe or sustained exertion, in consequence of thick or broken wind, the result, not of the disease, but of the destructive treatment to which the afflicted animal has been subjected.

7th.—IT CURES DISEASES INCURABLE BY THE OLD SYSTEM. For instance, in PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, or LUNG DISEASE of cattle, the Homœopathic system has effected cures, both numerous and incontestible. Peter Stuart Esq., of Ditton Lodge, near Warrington, says: "I have treated upwards of one hundred and eighty cows, labouring under this malady; and of these one hundred and thirty were saved by Homœopathic treatment." There were other good results besides, for the same gentleman adds: "Those that died under Homœopathic treatment, died apparently without much suffering; individuals who had cows die under both modes of treatment expressed their astonishment at the ease with which those died that had Homœopathic treatment, compared with the state of those that died under the common system of treatment." As applied to human beings, Homœo-

pathy would put an end to the torturous and inhuman treatment so often practised on the helpless and the dying, especially on children. "Why torture a dying creature, doctor?" were the words and remonstrance of Douglas Jerrold to his medical attendant within a few hours of his death. The doctor insisted on administering medicine and cupping, when he could scarcely move in bed. His son and biographer, Blanchard Jerrold, says: "We waved the fans about him, giving him air, and still, at intervals, he talked faintly but most collectedly. The dawn grew into a most lovely summer morning. At ten o'clock the patient was cupped. He could hardly move in bed, and again said, 'Why torture a dying creature, doctor?' But the cupping took no effect." This is a sad picture. Thank God, Homœopathy is putting a stop to the use of such inhuman means, by substituting natural and gentle appliances; such as shall conserve the life powers, and diminish, not aggravate, existing sufferings.

So in other diseases, ordinarily attended with great fatality, or wholly incurable, the superiority of the Homœopathic system is strikingly manifest.

If these and other advantages appertain to Homœopathy, DOES IT PROGRESS, AND IS IT LIKELY TO BECOME UNIVERSAL? Most great discoveries and improvements have been obstinately opposed

at first ; but have triumphed in the end. Homœopathy, in spite of the bitterest and most unprincipled opposition, from the first announcement of it by its great discoverer and heroic propounder, has continued to spread in an ever-increasing ratio, till now its boundaries are the boundaries only of the habitable globe. Wherever modern civilisation has penetrated, Homœopathy, with its countless blessings, has followed in its track. If it could not be destroyed in its early infancy, there is little to fear for it now that it is grown to the proportions of a giant. The public are everywhere embracing the new system. And though the public might have been deceived on its first introduction, such deception could not continue to be practised. Deception in such matters cannot last long. Nearly all its present adherents have been converted from the old system, through experiencing or witnessing the superior advantages of the new system, in spite, as it were, of those deep-rooted prejudices which it is difficult entirely to discard. Thousands of families, on the other hand, are being reared up under Homœopathy, who have never espoused, and probably never will, any other system. The predilections of such will be in the right direction, and they will become its consistent and unwavering advocates. Judging, then, of the future by the light of the past, and believing the saying that "truth is mighty and must prevail," we are led to the inevitable conclusion that the doctrines

of Hahnemann will ultimately penetrate and pervade all lands, and become the exclusive mode of curing disease.

LIST OF MEDICINES FOR INTERNAL USE.

With the dilutions and English names.

NAMES OF THE MEDICINES.	DILUTION.	ENGLISH NAMES.
1 Aconitum Napellus	1	Monkshood.
2 Ammonium Causticum.....	1	Caustic Ammonia.
3 Arnica Montana.....	1	Leopard's Bane.
4 Arsenicum Album	3x	White Arsenic.
5 Belladonna	1	Deadly Nightshade.
6 Bryonia Alba	1	White Bryony.
7 Cantharis.....	3x	Spanish Fly.
8 Chamomilla.....	1	Wild Camomile.
9 China	1	Peruvian Bark.
10 Cina	1	Worm Seed.
11 Colocynthis.....	1	Bitter Cucumber.
12 Dulcamara	1	Woody Nightshade.
13 Helleborus Niger	1	Black Hellebore.
14 Hepar Sulphur	3x	Liver of Sulphur.
15 Ipecacuanha	1	Ipecacuanha Root.
16 Mercurius Vivus	3x	Quicksilver.
17 Nux Vomica	1	Vomit Nut.
18 Phosphorus.....	4x	Phosphorus.
19 Pulsatilla.....	1	Pasque Flower.
20 Rhus Toxicodendron	1	Poison Oak.
21 Secale	1	Ergot of Rye.
22 Silicea	3x	Silex.
23 Sulphur	3x	Flowers of Sulphur.
24 Veratrum Album	1	White Hellebore.

And the strong Homœopathic preparation of CAMPHOR, which must be kept separate from the other remedies.

In addition to the foregoing remedies, the author recommends the following

TRITURATIONS :

Arsenicum 2x, Mercurius 2x, and Sulphur 2x.

To be kept separate from the tinctures.

EXTERNAL REMEDIES.

Arnica Montana.

Calendula Officinalis.

Rhus Toxicodendron.

The external remedies, and their uses, are described pages xxviii—xxx.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MEDICINES.—The required quantity of the *Tinctures* should be mixed with a few spoonfuls of pure cold water, and given by means of small horns. Where two medicines are required to be given in turns, two horns should be used. After a horn has been used for one medicine it is particularly necessary that it should be well washed out before it is used for another. The *Triturations* may be placed dry on the tongue of the animal, or mixed with a morsel of a favourite article of food.

MEDICINE TO BE GIVEN WHEN FASTING.—In all cases, when practicable, the medicines should be given to animals when they have been for some time without food, say fifteen to thirty minutes before they are fed.

THE DOSE.—As a general rule, for animals of

an average size, ten drops of the tincture may be given to horses or cattle, or two grains of the trituration; and to sheep, swine, or dogs, five drops or one grain of the trituration. As these animals vary in size, the above quantities may be regulated accordingly.

REPETITION OF DOSES.—This is a matter which must depend entirely upon the severity of the disease. In very violent cases, the dose may be given every ten, fifteen, or thirty minutes; in cases less severe, every two, three, or four hours; in chronic cases, once or twice daily. More particular directions as to the repetition of doses, will be found in the body of this work.

HOW TO CHOOSE THE RIGHT REMEDY.—This is a subject of great importance. The compiler of this work strongly recommends every one who has an interest in domestic animals, to read this book carefully through, from the first page to the last, especially to study the symptoms of the different diseases, so that when an animal is suffering, he may be able to detect the nature and seat of the complaint, and thus be able to adopt such treatment as may reasonably be expected to prove successful. It may here be remarked that, in the treatment of each malady in subsequent parts of this book, *all* the remedies suitable are not prescribed, but only those most generally useful, and by which the greatest number of cures have been effected.

Before a state of disease can be correctly estimated, it is necessary to have an acquaintance with the general appearances and habits of the animal in a STATE OF HEALTH ; such as the appearance of the eye, the mouth, the skin, the dung, and the urine ; the breathing, the pulse, the general temperature of the body ; the ease with which the animal stands or walks, and other similar matters, familiarity with which will at once enable the owner to mark any deviation from the symptoms indicative of ordinary good health. Reference must also be had to such peculiarities as are presented by the ANIMAL IN DISEASE ; such as its breathing through the nose, the expression of the features and eyes, the position and movements of the animal, its looks towards particular parts, the beating of its sides with its tail, the excrements, etc. The animal may also be examined by pressure, in order to learn where it feels pain ; for even diseases of the internal organs may be discovered by this process.

The temperature of the skin should likewise be examined. If chills and burning heat frequently succeed each other, disease of a violent nature may be suspected. In thick-skinned and hairy animals, it is often difficult to determine the state of the circulation by the pulse ; in such cases, examining the temperature of the ears facilitates the inquiry.

After having carefully noted these signs, and arrived at a satisfactory conclusion respecting the

nature and seat of the disease, the next thing is to select a remedy for the removal of the malady, according to the instructions given in subsequent portions of this manual.

HOW TO FEEL THE PULSE.—If the horse, hold its head quietly with the left hand ; and with the first and second fingers of the right hand, feel for a notch in the jaw-bone, about three inches from the angle of the bone ; an artery, or cord-like structure, may here be detected ; this artery swells and throbs as it is filled with, and emptied of, blood. Having thus found the pulse, observe whether it beats with regularity ; whether it is strong and bounding, almost forcing the fingers from the jaw ; or hard, or small and wiry, like the motion of a string ; or intermittent, beating for a few times, and then appearing to stop for one beat ; or the pulsations flowing into one another, small, and almost imperceptible. An acquaintance with the healthy pulse will be necessary to understand what its different conditions may indicate in disease. In health, the pulse makes from 36 to 40 beats per minute. An excess of ten to fifteen beats per minute above the general standard of the pulse of the animal, may be taken to indicate constitutional disturbance. Still, even in health a variety of causes may operate to change the character of the pulse ; such as severe exertion, fright, stimulating food or drink, and other causes. In seeking to learn the health of an animal from

the pulse, reference must be had to various circumstances which materially influence the circulation.

DIET IN DISEASE.—In severe diseases, no food whatever should be given until amendment has taken place, and even then, only in a very cautious manner ; if the stomach becomes crammed before the digestive organs have regained their healthy functions, the disease from which an animal may be recovering is very likely to return, and may even then prove fatal. Under such circumstances, the food should be selected with special reference to its *nutritious* and *digestible* properties. *Bran, Malt, Oats, Hay, Carrots, Swede Turnips, Mangold Wurtzel*, and *Green Grass* or *Clover*, are suitable for sick or convalescent animals.

BRAN may be given, either dry or wetted, according to the taste of the animal. If in the form of mashes, those enormous scalding-hot mashes should be avoided, which often, by their bulk and temperature, derange a stomach weakened by disease.

OATS may be mixed with the bran, and given either raw or crushed, or whole and boiled.

HAY.—This is an article of food which requires to be given with great caution to diseased animals, especially if the digestive organs have not recovered their full tone. In all cases it ought to be selected perfectly sweet, and free from dust, and be sparingly given.

CARROTS may be given raw, cut into small

pieces, care being taken to wash them very clean before using them. They are a very nutritious and excellent vegetable, and will often be eaten when other kinds of food would be injurious or rejected.

SWEDE TURNIPS are very useful for cattle, but are more watery and less nutritious than carrots.

GREEN FOOD, if given in immoderate quantities, may aggravate the disease, and even induce colic. This may generally be prevented by mixing a little hay with the green food, and permitting only small portions to be eaten at a time.

If an animal allows food to remain by it for several hours without eating it, such food had better be altogether removed, and a little fresh put in its place.

In addition to these articles of food, the FLUIDS suitable for the diseased animal to drink, according to circumstances, are:—*Barley Water, Oatmeal and Linseed Gruel, Milk, Milk and Water, and Cold Water.* Of the latter it will generally be proper to have a small quantity within reach of the animal. This should be renewed several times daily.

External Remedies.

We will here give a brief description of the uses and modes of application of these remedies in bruises and mechanical injuries:—

Arnica.—In *bruises, contusions, and mechanical injuries from blows or falls, Arnica* will be found an

invaluable remedy. The stiffness, swelling, and soreness resulting from bruises, may be almost entirely prevented by the prompt use of this remedy. It is also an invaluable application in the case of corns, and after surgical operations. Its use and mode of application in *fatigue and excessive exertion*, and in numerous other cases, will be found described under their respective headings, in the body of this work.

TO MAKE THE LOTION, mix one table-spoonful of the strong tincture with half-a-pint of pure water. The bruised parts may be bathed with it, or linen cloths, saturated with the lotion, may be applied, and covered with dry cloths, to prevent its evaporation.

All owners of domestic animals should provide themselves with this remedy, as a most efficacious agent in bruises, concussions, collar-galls, or wherever external inflammation has been produced by blow or friction. Its great economy is, also, a recommendation, especially where a large number of animals are kept, as it only requires two spoonfuls of the tincture to a pint of water, for use as a lotion.

Calendula Officinalis.—This remedy should be used in preference to *Arnica*, in *cuts, wounds, and stabs* in which *the flesh is much torn*, and which will not heal without the formation of matter. It controls bleeding, and relieves the severest pains attending various accidents.

THE LOTION is made by adding two table-spoonfuls of the strong tincture to a pint of pure water. It may be applied as directed for *Arnica*.

Rhus Toxicodendron.—This remedy is of great value in *sprains, wrenches, and injuries to ligaments, tendons, joints, and the membranes investing the joints, and in rheumatism.*

THE LOTION is made by adding two spoonfuls of the strong tincture to a pint of pure water. It is chiefly applied by being well rubbed into the affected parts, twice or thrice daily.

THE HABITATION OF THE SICK ANIMAL.—When an animal is found to be unwell, let it at once be placed in a comfortable, moderately well-lighted, clean, and well-ventilated stable or shed, and receive from its attendant gentle treatment, and be spoken to in a kind tone of voice; all unnecessary noise, and anything that would be likely to irritate the animal, being avoided. It will be desirable, for two reasons, to separate the affected animal from all others: (1) If the disease be of an infectious nature, it will be prevented from spreading to others. (2) Early recovery is more likely to occur, as under these circumstances the animal remains undisturbed by the presence of others.

CAUSES OF DISEASE.—The compiler has endeavoured throughout this volume to familiarise the reader with the exciting causes of the diseases that occur in domestic animals. The importance

of knowledge of this nature must be obvious ; and this work may thus be rendered subservient to the PREVENTION, and not merely to the cure, of diseases. In addition to the details furnished under the head of CAUSES in each of the separate diseases treated of, the following summary of those which are most productive of both disease and injury, from the pen of Mr. Haycock, may be of great advantage, in a pecuniary respect, to the owner of the inferior animals, as well as in a humane point of view, tending to the improved health of such animals, and their immunity from suffering.

“The common causes of equine diseases are :—
Bad ventilation of the stable ; allowing the horse to stand in cold draughts when perspiring ; sudden changes in the temperature of the weather ; bad food ; sudden changes in the diet, scanty and poor diet, such as bad hay, and soft, musty corn ; or a diet that is too rich and abundant ; too much labour ; turning horses to grass during the prevalence of cold and wet, when they are in a state of perspiration, or debilitated from excessive labour ; pricks and injuries to the feet from shoeing, or accidentally ‘gathering’ a nail ; kicks from other animals ; infection or contamination of the healthy from being placed in contact with the diseased ; internal causes, such as weak constitutional energies, and deficiency of vital power.

“The effect of the causes enumerated above,

together with others equally destructive, and perpetually in operation, or in readiness to operate when circumstances of a favourable nature present themselves, are what every one owning horses should be acquainted with."

The compiler here acknowledges his obligations to the following works, for much of the value and practical information contained in the subsequent pages:—Schaffer's Manual of Veterinary Homœopathy; Haycock's Gentleman's Stable Manual; Moore's Veterinary Homœopathy; Rush's Handbook to Veterinary Homœopathy and the Veterinary Vade Mecum of Messrs. L. and Rush.

2, Finsbury Circus,

London, E.C.

HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT OF HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, SHEEP, AND SWINE.

Abscess.

An Abscess is a collection of morbid matter resulting from inordinate inflammatory action. The danger of Abscesses depends upon their magnitude, situation, number, and pressure on important parts. Abscesses are much more common in horned cattle than in horses, because the former frequently strike each other with their horns, causing contusion and wounds, which often swell and suppurate.

CAUSES.—An Abscess may be caused by a injury, such as a blow from horns or hoofs, by thorns, nails, or other bodies in the flesh or skin and by constitutional impurities.

SYMPTOMS.—A hot, painful swelling, at first hard, but afterwards, as matter accumulates, soft and pointed in the centre; here the skin dies, and the matter escapes. Sometimes

Abscess is so situated as to render a natural opening difficult or impossible, as when sinews, horn, and other opposing bodies prevent the external escape of the matter. In such a case the ulcer penetrates deeply, causes cavities, and corrodes even the bones.

TREATMENT.—*Arnica*.—Immediately after an injury, the use of this remedy, both internally and externally, will often prevent the formation of an Abscess.

Aconitum.—If inflammation and heat are present. A dose every two hours, for several times.

Hepar Sulph.—When the Abscess is forming, but does not come to a head quickly. A dose three or four times daily.

Silicea.—In some cases, where the matter is slow in forming, or when, after breaking, there is but an inadequate discharge, or the discharge is very offensive, *Sil.* should be given four times a-day.

Arsenicum.—If proud flesh appear, or the edges of the outlet are hard and turned outwards, and the sore is painful, secreting a thin and acrid watery humour. A dose thrice daily.

ACCESSORY MEANS.—In the early stage of the complaint, and before pus has declared itself, cold wet cloths should be applied to the affected parts; later, when suppuration is apparent, the swelling should be fomented with flannels, wrung out of hot water every two or three hours, and a hot bran or linseed poultice applied in the intervals.

Abscesses slow in bursting, or where unfavourably situated for doing so, should be opened by a lancet. Abscess of the turbinated bone of the horse necessitates trephining, or the removal of a portion of the bone, as described in the *Veterinary Vade Mecum*. In cases requiring the administration of *Sil.* or *Ars.*, after the Abscess has broken, a strong lotion of the medicine employed may be applied externally at the same time. An *Arsenicum* lotion may be made by boiling four grains of *Arsenious Acid* in a pint of distilled water.

Abortion—Slinking—Miscarriage.

Miscarriage is of frequent occurrence amongst cows and sheep. In the former it generally takes place in certain districts or on particular farms; and after one cow has aborted, others are apt to do the same; a cow that has aborted once, often does so about the same period in following years. With the cow, Slinking generally occurs between the fifth and eighth month; and when overfed rather than when moderately fed. Mares are less likely to abort than cows, except during the sixth month. Ewes frequently miscarry, but they seldom die in consequence.

SYMPTOMS.—When Miscarriage threatens, it is generally indicated by premonitory symptoms, such as anxiety and depression of spirits, indifference to food, sudden arrest of milk in the cow,

4 HOMŒOPATHIC VETERINARY TREATMENT.

lowing or bleating, discharge of foetid mucus from the pudendum, collapse of the abdomen, and cessation of movement of the calf or foal in the mother's belly.

CAUSES.—Injuries inflicted on the abdomen ; violent exertion ; spoiled, fermented, frozen feed ; intercourse with the male during gestation ; and the smell arising from the cleansing of an animal that has recently slinked. In the latter case the cow aborts from "sympathy." In sheep, Abortion often arises from being hastily driven ; fright, occasioned by the sudden appearance of a dog addicted to worrying sheep, and from intercourse with the ram when gestation has considerably advanced. It may also be caused by debility, or when a cold winter succeeds a wet summer and autumn. In the mare, abortion may be consequent on over-work, over-exertion, very stimulating or very poor food, or on some other disorder, such as inflammation of the bowels.

TREATMENT.—*Arnica*.—If, during gestation, an animal is known to have received an *injury*, it will be advisable at once to administer this remedy and repeat it as often as the nature of the case seems to require ; if promptly given it will often prevent Miscarriage under such circumstances.

Rhus Tox.—If Miscarriage is threatened in consequence of *strains*, or over-exertion, administer this remedy instead of, and in the same manner as *Arnica*.

Secale.—If the symptoms of Abortion have actually set in, this remedy will facilitate labour. It is called for by violent straining after Abortion, attended by abundant discharge of blood and feebleness.

Pulsatilla.—This will sometimes avert Abortion by lessening uterine pains. It is also required if the afterbirth does not come away in twenty-four hours. A dose every two or three hours.

Aconitum.—If chills occur. A dose every hour till the symptoms be removed.

Opium should be given to a mare that has suffered from fright. *China* promotes recovery from the weakness attending Abortion.

After Miscarriage the animal should be kept quiet, and free from exposure to cold winds.

Amaurosis—Gutta Serena.

Amaurosis, derived from the Greek, and meaning *obscure or dark*, is a term applied to disease of the optic nerve, which may be of various degrees, from the slightest defect of vision to complete blindness.

CAUSES.—Previous inflammations destroying the optic nerves, injuries, tumours pressing upon the brain or upon the nerve which leads to the eye from the brain, etc. Horses and dogs are chiefly subject to it.

SYMPTOMS.—This disease may be known when

the pupil of the eye, which in health is oblong and of a moderate size, becomes immovable, circular, dilated. If the animal is led towards objects, it stumbles against them; and when walking, it raises its legs high. The eye has a staring expression, and sometimes a very bright and glassy appearance; hence the common name, *glass eyes*.

TREATMENT.—If the nerve is destroyed, no cure is possible. In more favourable cases, when the animal sees a little, and there is some dilatation of the pupil, one or more of the following medicines may be useful: *Belladonna*, *Pulsatilla*, *Euphrasia*, *Sulphur*. Commence with the first, and after eight or ten days, if no benefit results, proceed with the next, and so on, till improvement is manifest. If the complaint has been caused by injury, *Arnica* will be the best medicine. The selected remedy may be administered twice or thrice daily.

Apoplexy—Sleepy Staggers—Coma.

Among horses this disorder is not so common as it used to be, owing to the improvement in the cleanliness and ventilation of stables; when it does occur it is generally in middle-aged animals. Fat pet dogs are more subject to it than those that are moderately fed and well exercised. Among

cattle and sheep it is common in districts where the soil is rich, and the spring herbage luxuriant.

CAUSES.—High feeding, want of exercise, excessive exertion in hot weather, especially where the throat is compressed too tightly by harness, or when the girth is too tight; exposure to the sun's rays, etc. In sheep, apoplexy is often the result of that fulness of blood which is produced by over-feeding; if sheep in this state be driven at a quick rate for a long time, this disease is very likely to occur.

SYMPTOMS.—The animal either suddenly falls down, or else there are precursory symptoms, such as vertigo, dulness, indifference to what is going on around, the eyes look as if they were blind, the animal perspires slightly, etc. Suddenly, after having been fixed as it were to one spot, it falls down, the breathing becomes short, laboured, rattling; the body is covered with sweat; the circulation is violently disturbed; the evacuations are involuntary; sometimes twitchings and convulsions supervene, and even paralysis; consciousness is gone, and, unless speedily relieved, death takes place.

TREATMENT.—In case of the horse or cow, place the head high immediately after the attack; remove everything that prevents free respiration, and rub the animal well with wisps of straw, especially on the limbs and small of the back. Let a dog remain where the fit occurs, and apply cold water to his head with a sponge.

Aconitum.—If the circumstances do not preclude treatment, administer a dose every ten minutes for several times.

Belladonna.—If the animal survive the attack, give this remedy in turns with *Acon.* at intervals of two or three hours. It is indicated by staring, wide, immovable eyes, twitching and jerking of the limbs, and should be persevered with for some time.

Opium.—Drowsiness, stupor, profound coma; irregular, stertorous breathing; contracted pupils.

Nux Vom.—Inability to move the limbs, or spasmodic and convulsive jerks; constipation.

PREVENTIVE TREATMENT.—As soon as the symptoms of apoplexy are perceived, a few doses of *Acon.* and *Bell.* in alternation will often prevent the attack. The animal should have light feed, sufficient exercise, and not be exposed to great exertions during hot weather, or directly after food.

Appetite, Loss of—Anorexia.

Loss of appetite may occur without any other sign of illness. A careful examination must be made of the food, to find out whether it is perfectly good; and of the mouth, whether there is anything wrong about the teeth, or whether there are any injuries, thorns, ulcers, aphthæ, inflammation, etc. Inquiry must also be made whether the loss of appetite may not result from overloading the

stomach, or from excessive exertion. If none of these causes be in operation, it is probable that the complaint arises from impaired digestion.

TREATMENT.—*Arsenicum*.—Loss of appetite from eating bad food ; the animal is weak and dull. A dose night and morning, half an hour before the usual feeding time, for a week or two.

Nux Vomica.—If there is derangement of the digestive organs, arising from a cold, or other causes, and the dung is hard and dry, this remedy may be substituted for *Arsenicum*, and given four times a day.

Pulsatilla.—This has proved useful when the loss of appetite was attended with absence of thirst, or with diarrhœa and cold feet.

Ant.-Cruel.—Loss of appetite, utter dislike to food, alternate constipation and diarrhœa, flatulence, pains in the stomach.

For loss of appetite from disease, no remedies can be prescribed but such as are adapted to the removal of the disease itself. No attempt should be made to compel a sick animal to take food, as under such circumstances it would be injurious, and would retard the cure. As soon as food would be serviceable, the desire for it will generally return.

ADDITIONAL MEANS.—Examine the hay, whether it is good and free from mould, burn, or dust ; and the oats, if they are of an unexceptionable kind, and not musty. It will often be advan-

tageous to change the diet of the animal. This alone may effect the necessary improvement. See that the water is pure, and the stable and manger clean.

Bog Spavin—Thorough-pin.

DEFINITION.—A soft elastic swelling on the antero-interior part of the hock joint, where the ligaments lie wide apart and give room for distention.

CAUSES.—Over-work, especially in young horses, hunters, and harness horses; subacute inflammation of the synovial membranes from cold or constitutional causes.

SYMPTOMS.—Sometimes stiffness, but seldom lameness, attracts our attention to an enlargement on the front and inside of the hock. It is generally soft and elastic, but in old and very severe cases it may be hard and inelastic by calcareous deposits, when lameness is always present. From the pressure of the swollen synovial membrane on the superficial vein which passes over the hock, the vein becomes enlarged and distended with blood. This has led some veterinary authors to consider it as a distinct disease, which they term *Blood Spavin*, and they have recommended extirpation of the vein; but no scientific veterinary surgeon of the present day would sanction such an operation.

THOROUGH-PIN.—In this form of disease the enlargement takes place on each side of the superio-posterior part of the hock.

CAUSES.—Similar to those which set up *Bog Spavin*.

TREATMENT.—In recent cases the hock should be fomented with warm water three times a day, and after each fomentation a tablespoonful of *Arnica* lotion (*Arn.* one part to *water* twenty parts) should be rubbed in. In about a week afterwards, *Rhus* lotion should be applied in the same manner. At the same time ten grains of *Mercurius Sol.* should be placed dry on the tongue three times a day. In cases of long standing there is *no treatment equal to pressure*, and that can best be applied by a truss similar to the one invented and sold by Mr. Taylor, of Norwich. In lieu of the truss, pressure may be made by a wet chamois-leather bandage, and the application of a piece of lint underneath, wet twice a day with glycerine.

Bone Spavin.

DEFINITION.—This disease may be defined as a bony deposit on the inner and lower parts of the hock joint.

CAUSES.—These may be regarded as predisposing and exciting. 1. *Predisposing.*—This consists in congenital malformation of the joint, and

is called hereditary. 2. *Exciting*.—Suddenly throwing a horse on its haunches, either in harness or riding; galloping in heavy ground; jumping, especially in a deep or bank country; slipping on ice or wood pavement, or long-continued heavy draught.

SYMPTOMS.—In the early stage we may not be able to detect any enlargement, but on turning the animal over in the stable we shall perceive that he hops on the toe of the affected limb, and does not put the heel to the ground. As the disease advances we may feel the enlargement by placing our finger on the vein, just below the seat of the disease. The action of a spavined horse is peculiar. As soon as the toe comes to the ground, he catches it up again with a kind of spasmodic effort or quick catch, like Stringhalt; he also drags the limb, as if from want of motive power, as well as from pain in the joint. The lameness always decreases with motion.

TREATMENT.—*Rhus*.—This medicine should be given three times a day; at the same time a lotion of it should be rubbed on the back. The animal should be turned into a loose box for about a month, and the inner heel of the hind shoe raised on a level with the outside. When osseous deposition has taken place the following application may be used:—*Mercur. Biniod.* ʒj., *Ol. Palmæ* ʒij. The hair should be shaved off, and then with a spatula or flat piece of wood some of the mixture

should be smeared thickly over the enlargement. The horse's head must be tied up for twelve hours after which he may be turned into a loose box. The dressing may be repeated every other day until the hock becomes covered with scurf, which should be allowed to clear away before the application is resumed.

Bots.

The "bot" is the larva of the gadfly. It is often found in large numbers in the stomach of the horse. When first swallowed, towards the end of summer, it is not much bigger than a pin head, but in about two months it attains the size and appearance of a small grub, in which state it remains until June or July, when it is discharged with the fæces. Whether these parasites do any harm during their sojourn in the horse's stomach is a matter of dispute among veterinarians. The probability is that as long as they are only attached to the cardiac extremity, whose cuticular coat is insensible, they do no harm; but when a few stragglers find their way into the duodenum they may produce colicky pains or other symptoms of intestinal derangement.

TREATMENT.—None seems to be of any avail nor in the majority of cases is any advisable, for the presence of the "bots" cannot be discovered until they commence coming away of their own accord.

14 HOMŒOPATHIC VETERINARY TREATMENT.

cord, and then a few days will rid the horse of them without our interference. If colic or indigestion supervene, *Nux Vomica* will prove remedial.

Broken Knees.

The term "Broken Knee" is applied to any injury to the knee, from a bruise or graze of the skin to what is more properly called "open joint." In order to ascertain the extent of the disaster, the first thing to be done, after a horse has fallen and injured its knees, is to remove all dirt and blood by careful washing with tepid water. Should the knees be merely grazed, the use of *Arnica lotion* applied two or three times daily, with rest, will alone be necessary to effect a cure. If the skin and parts underneath are torn, the divided parts must be united together as completely as possible, and a piece of lint, saturated with *Arnica lotion*, kept to the leg by means of a bandage. At the same time give *Arn.* internally every three hours. If the animal is feverish, give *Acon.* and *Arn.* in alternation every three hours. If, notwithstanding, the wound will not heal without the formation of matter, hot fomentations and linseed-meal, turnip, or carrot poultices must be applied twice a day for three or four days, and afterwards, when the injured parts present a clean, raw surface, *Calendula lotion* must be applied in-

stead of *Arnica lotion*. The horse's head should be racked up for a few days, or placed in cradles to keep him from biting the wound.

If the injury is of a very severe character, so that the joint is opened and the bones are exposed, it will often be both humane and economical to destroy the animal as early as possible. Injuries, however, of so dangerous a kind are of but rare occurrence, and in most cases the prompt use of the measures just indicated will be rewarded with success.

The treatment of the more serious cases of Broken Knee is given in the *Veterinary Vade Mecum*.

PRECAUTIONARY HINTS.—A minute examination should be made of the feet of the animal, to see whether the shoe fits the foot properly; whether a nail has penetrated the frog, or the sole of the foot; whether a stone is embedded between the frog and the shoe; or whether corns occasion the stumbling.

Broken Wind.

DEFINITION.—Difficulty of breathing accompanied by a double expiratory movement, and marked by periods of exacerbation, or fits similar to those of asthma.

Cart and low-bred horses are most subject to it.

CAUSES.—The *proximate* causes are derangement

of the pneumogastic and sympathetic nerves ; pulmonary emphysema, or rupture of some of the air-cells. The *exciting* causes are irregular work and improper food. Chronic cough, or sub-acute inflammation of the lungs or bronchi, may terminate in Broken Wind.

SYMPTOMS.—The cough is short, suppressed, and so feeble that it can hardly be heard at any distance ; it is also frequently attended with the expulsion of flatus from the rectum, jerking respiration and two expirations. Indigestion is a usual accompaniment of Broken Wind, as indicated by flatulence, the presence of undigested hay and oats in the dung, and an unthrifty, thin, seedy appearance of the animal. When made to trot fast or draw a heavy load, the horse's flanks heave violently, and his respiration becomes wheezing, like that of an asthmatic person ; this state continues for some time, and does not cease immediately on rest, as in roaring. The wheezing respiration is not heard in every case, and when the horse is in the stable it is only by applying the ear to the chest, during a paroxysm or aggravation of the symptoms, which occurs at uncertain periods, but principally at night, that a sibilant or wheezing sound may be heard, accompanied by the vesicular, and sometimes by the sonorous or cooing râle. There is also suppression of the respiratory murmur, with increased resonance on percussion and difficulty of breathing.

Bronchitis.

Bronchitis is sometimes present in a neighbourhood as an epidemic, and is often associated with other maladies affecting the structures contiguous to the bronchial tubes.

CAUSES.—Exposure to cold and wet; standing in draughts of air or uncovered when heated; sudden changes in the weather; turning an animal from a warm, comfortable habitation into a cold or wet atmosphere.

SYMPTOMS.—“The animal for two or three days, prior to the disease being acute, may be unwell; he may be affected with what is designated a cold; he breathes a little thick; coughs occasionally; is dull and off his food. In this state he is perhaps taken out of the stable for a time, and during his absence he may be exposed to a cold, damp atmosphere, when, upon returning, all the previously existing symptoms are aggravated, the pulse has risen from perhaps 40 or 45 to 60 or 70 per minute; and the respirations to 30 or 40. The respiratory sounds are also loud throughout the lungs, a moist kind of rattle or *râle*, as it is termed, is present within the windpipe and the bronchial tubes. The surface of the body and the extremities are of a variable temperature; the animal coughs—the cough is peculiar; it is thick, heavy-sounding, and moist; the mouth is hot, and generally contains a quantity of thick phlegm-

like matter ; the eyes are dull—the head is held low—the extremities are variable in temperature, and the patient, during the acute and sub-acute stages of the disease, does not lie down. As the disease proceeds, the rattle in the trachea and bronchial tubes becomes louder ; occasionally the mucous rattle is very loud, and the breathing is of a suffocative character ; suddenly the animal emits a moist kind of cough, and the loud rattle for a time disappears, only in order to again become evident, and again dispersed in a similar manner.” —*Haycock.*

If the treatment is commenced sufficiently early, and properly conducted, the cough becomes softer and less wheezing, the rattling in the throat ceases, or is only occasionally heard, and ceases altogether when the animal coughs, and the appetite gradually returns. In less favourable cases, the breathing becomes more oppressed and quick, the pulse beats quicker and becomes thready in character, the cough is short and dry, the nose remains dry, and the respiratory murmur ceases throughout the lungs.

These symptoms indicate that the disease has extended from the bronchial tubes to the substance of the lungs, and the chances of recovery are but slight.

For very full discussion of this disorder as it affects the horse, and particularly as respects the bronchial sounds detected by auscultation, re-

ference may be made to the *Veterinary Vade Mecum*.

TREATMENT.—*Aconitum*.—When symptoms of inflammation or fever predominate this medicine should be given. It is also indicated by hot, dry mouth and skin; quick, strong, full pulse; short, dry, frequent cough; difficult breathing; great thirst, and red, dry nasal membrane. A dose every three or four hours. It is usually best to alternate *Acon.* with *Bry.*

Bryonia.—The *large bronchi* are chiefly affected; the whole chest and lungs appear much involved, the breathing is quick, short, and difficult, and the animal unwilling to move. A dose every four hours. If improvement takes place, continue the medicine less frequently till the animal is well. In some cases both this and the preceding remedy are required in alternation; that is, one dose of *Acon.* first; then one of *Bry.*, in two, three, or four hours after; then another dose of *Acon.* in two, three, or four hours, and so on. As the animal improves, give the medicines much less frequently. *Bry.* is suitable for those cases of chronic bronchitis when a horse coughs only when trotted, but not when at rest.

Phosphorus.—This remedy is to be preferred when the *small bronchi* are chiefly affected; the cough being painful and suppressed, or loud, dry, and frequent, but with scanty discharge from the nostrils. Also if, after using the above remedies

little or no benefit ensues, and the breathing becomes more quickened, the mucous râle louder, and the cough more suffocating, this medicine may be alternated with *Bry.*, as directed for *Acon.* and *Bry.*

Belladonna.—Sore throat ; violent fits of coughing ; great difficulty of swallowing, and pressure upon the throat, almost producing suffocation. A dose every three or four hours.

Mercurius Viv.—Cough worse at night, and moist ; nasal discharge thick and plentiful ; large and small bronchi affected ; glands swollen ; may be alternated with *Bell.*

Arsenicum.—Cold extremities, great loss of strength, wasting of flesh, bad appetite, tendency to diarrhœa. A dose every four hours. If the animal improves with its use, continue it till recovery is complete.

Ant.-Tart.—For loose cough and copious flow of mucus ; *Kali Bich.* for tough, ropy, sticky phlegm ; and *Sulph.* as an intercurrent or consecutive remedy, are very useful.

DIET, ETC.—During the severer forms of the disease, bran mash, gruel, barley-water, and aired water ; as improvement takes place, and the digestive organs become stronger, boiled barley or oats, or a little malt, or speared corn, turnips, carrots, and, if in season, green food may be given. For dogs, milk, or bread-and-milk, with fresh supplies of cold water, constitute the best

diet. Meat broth may be given in cases of great debility and old age. The animal should have a warm, clean, and comfortable habitation; this should be well-ventilated, without exposing the animal to draughts. The clothing must be regulated according to the season and the condition of the skin. Back-raking and injections may be required for costiveness. A dog should be kept in the house, and in one temperature as nearly as possible. The steam from a pailful of boiling water placed in the kennel will give relief.

CONSEQUENCES.—Bronchitis may terminate in *Chronic* Bronchitis; thick wind; chronic cough; swelling of the limbs, and dropsical complaints. The best medicines for preventing these consequences are *Ars.* and *Sulph.*: the former may be given in two-grain doses, twice or thrice daily, for one or two weeks; afterwards, the latter in two-grain doses, once or twice daily, for a week or ten days. The animal must have exercise, and if the weather is fine and warm, a run at grass for a few hours every day will be of great service.

Castration.

This *operation* consists in removing the testicles and ovaries from animals, for the purpose of rendering them unfit for propagation, and thereby increasing their value for agricultural and domestic

uses. Foals are best subjected to the operation just before they are taken from the dams, either in spring or autumn, in weather not very hot nor very cold. If weaning has taken place, the allowance of food and water should be somewhat reduced; training or highly-fed colts require several weeks' rest and gradual reduction of food. (For the best method of performing the operation see the *Veterinary Vade Mecum*.) Female animals should never be castrated when the sexual instinct is excited; in male animals the operation should not take place until one or two weeks after the last performance of the sexual act. The operation is sometimes followed by ailments which require treatment. The principal of these ailments are: inflammatory symptoms, tetanus, spasms, ulcers, etc. The chief causes of *mischief* consequent on this operation are: cold and damp stables, cold bathing, and exposure to cold generally soon after castration, causing inflammation or tetanus. Tetanus is also apt to set in if the operation is performed too early after the sexual act. If sows are castrated when the sexual instinct is excited, they often die.

TREATMENT.—*Arnica*.—The parts should be bathed with *Arnica lotion* immediately after the operation, and a few doses of *Arn.* as prepared for internal use should be given; this will often prevent fever and undue swelling. Should inflammatory symptoms set in, *Aconitum* should be ad-

ministered every one, two, or three hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms. If there be swelling of the abdomen *Ars.* will be of service.

Cold—Catarrh—Coryza—Hoose.

Cold is a general term for a disorder which affects different parts of the body, generally the head, windpipe, or chest. As a rule, Coryza in the dog consists of inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose. If the cold is neglected, the lungs and other organs may become seriously affected, and consumptive diseases, distemper, and even glanders, may develop themselves. Catarrh, however slight, should therefore receive prompt attention, as it is the precursor of such serious and fatal diseases.

CAUSES.—Sudden changes of temperature ; exposure to a draught of air when heated ; drinking cold water when heated ; cold and wet weather, or applying cold water to the skin of the animal when sweating, and not afterwards drying it. See, also, under “Bronchitis.”

SYMPTOMS.—More or less fever ; want of liveliness and activity ; loss of appetite ; frequent sneezing or snorting ; dry, husky cough, which in the cow has the sound of *hoose* ; discharge of thin, watery mucus from the eyes and nostrils, which are also red and swollen ; sometimes the throat is sore and the glands are swollen ; then follow dif-

difficulty in swallowing both food and water, and derangements of the urine and bowels. Under proper treatment febrile symptoms disappear, the nasal discharge becomes thick and plentiful, the appetite and spirits return, and the animal recovers.

Catarrh is characterised by cough, nasal discharge, and sore throat; is attended with less debility and fever than Influenza, with less enlargement of the glands than Strangles, and with more constitutional disturbance than ozæna.

TREATMENT.—*Aconitum*.—If the complaint is ushered in with shivering, followed by quick and full pulse, inflamed eyes and nose, thirst, and scanty and high-coloured urine. Generally this medicine will be most suitable to commence with (unless the fever be of a low, asthenic type), and if followed by rest, and protection from cold for a few days, will often complete the cure.

Dulcamara.—Fever of a low type brought on by wet, attended by gastric symptoms, white or shining coating on tongue, and constipation. *Nux* is indicated by the same symptoms.

Belladonna.—Pulse weak though quick, nasal discharge thin and scanty, throat sore.

Mercurius.—Thick, offensive mucous discharge from the nose, agglutination of the eyelids, enlargement of the glands of the neck, sore throat, difficulty of swallowing, salivation, diarrhœa. In some cases it is well to alternate it with *Bell*.

Arsenicum.—Cold, from drinking cold water

while the animal was overheated ; great weakness ; thin, acrid, irritating discharge from the nostrils ; difficult breathing ; swelled legs ; loss of appetite, and excessive purging ; symptoms as for *Acon.* all aggravated.

Bryonia.—Short breathing, attended with pain ; violent fits of coughing, the animal appearing unwilling to move.

Sulphur.—When improvement takes place, continue the medicine that has brought it about, but at greater intervals ; and afterwards, to prevent a return of the symptoms, give *Sulph.* twice daily for a few days.

ADMINISTRATION.—Whatever remedy is selected, it should be given three or four times a day, till the symptoms are mitigated : afterwards, once or twice a day, and gradually relinquished entirely.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—Fresh air without draughts ; extra warmth ; abundance of clean straw in the stable, dirty straw removed ; friction of the horse's skin morning and night with the hand or a flannel ; sponging nose and eyes with tepid water several times a day ; bran mash, gruel, plenty of water with the chill off. All animals are best indoors for a few days.

PREVENTIVE TREATMENT.—The exciting cause should be removed. Whenever an animal has been exposed to any of the circumstances which occasion this complaint, especially if the early indications of cold be present, the prompt adminis-

tration of *Camphor* (Rubini's tincture) will often render further treatment unnecessary, by terminating the cold in the first stage. This remedy should be given about every twenty or thirty minutes, till three or four doses have been given. *Camphor* is suited to the *chilly* stage of a cold, but not to the inflammatory. As sheep are particularly liable to cold in the autumn, they should not be neglected in wet weather, as they too frequently are, but should be led to a dry, sheltered place for the night.

Colic—Gripes—Fret.

Colic—a spasmodic contraction of some parts of the intestinal canal—is an affection to which all domestic animals, but especially horses and cows, are subject. The disease is not common in sheep, but lambs overfed with milk, or with relishing herbs, or pastured in rank or acrid grass, are liable to it. So also are puppies when the milk of the mother is disordered by improper feeding, or exposure to cold and wet. If neglected it may cause inflammatory disease of the digestive organs. It resembles inflammation of the bowels, but differs from it in that the attack is sudden, the pain is intermittent and relieved by friction and movement, and is not attended by debility till near the end of the disorder.

CAUSES.—Errors in diet are the most common

causes, such as arise from sudden changes from grass to dry food, or from dry food to grass; eating grass covered with hoar-frost, or grass that has fermented after being mown; musty corn; too large quantities of green food; food given too soon after exertion, or given in too large quantities to greedy animals; drinking large quantities of cold water when the animal is hot and perspiring; sudden chills; inflammation; worms; drastic purgatives. Some cases of Colic arise from causes which it is difficult to ascertain.

SYMPTOMS.—Acute abdominal pain with periods of relief between the paroxysms. The animal, which a few minutes previously appeared to be in good health, refuses to eat, looks to its sides, paws the ground, kicks against the body with the hind feet, lies down, rises again, and continues these movements till unable longer to keep upon its feet. Often the animal falls down so violently, that it seems as though the four legs were suddenly struck away from under it, or he squats down like a dog upon its hind quarters, rolls over, lies upon his back for a time, with the legs stretched upwards, and generally acts as if frantic. If recovery takes place, the symptoms are gradually mitigated, and then entirely disappear. In the horse one of the earliest signs of improvement is staling. On the other hand, if the disorder is not subdued, the eye becomes wild and haggard, the respiration short and hurried, the sweat cold and

clammy, the pulse insensible, the animal dashes his head about, the pains get worse and become more frequent, the bowels become inflamed, and if the pains, under these circumstances, suddenly disappear, the inflammation terminates in *gangrene* (mortification), and the animal dies.

TREATMENT.—*Aconitum*.—When caused by a chill or by drinking cold water when heated, and attended by extreme *restlessness*, *fever*, distention and rumbling in the abdomen, frequent and ineffectual efforts to urinate and defecate. A dose as soon as the attack sets in, and repeated every fifteen minutes, for several times. The prompt use of this medicine will be sufficient to effect a cure in the great majority of cases of genuine Colic.

Arsenicum.—If the animal is no better after four doses of *Acon.*, and there are severe purging, extreme *prostration*, and other violent symptoms, give this medicine every twenty minutes; or in turns with *Acon.* at the same intervals. These two medicines will cure most cases of Colic.

Nux Vomica.—Colic, caused by errors in diet, with constipation, discharges of small balls of brownish dung, covered with mucus; attempts to stale followed by the discharge of only a few drops of urine, or none at all; the sufferings not being marked by extreme violence, as indicated under *Ars.* A dose every twenty or thirty minutes until better.

Colocynthis is also an excellent remedy when Colic is caused by eating green food, and is attended with distention, expulsion of wind, and watery fæces, and very severe pain.

Cocculus is the best remedy for most cases of *Flatulent Colic*, which cannot be attributed to eating green food or overloading the stomach. A dose every fifteen minutes.

Ammonium Causticum.—*Windy Colic*; Mr. Moore says he has been uniformly successful with this remedy in every case, the attack being invariably over in a few minutes after the first or second dose had been administered.

ACCESSORY MEANS.—In most cases of Colic, the cure is hastened by giving *injections of tepid soap and water*, and renewing them as often as the last injection is expelled again from the bowels. This is preferable to back raking. Cloths wrung out of warm water should be applied to the abdomen in severe cases.

PRECAUTIONARY MEANS.—Animals should be prevented from falling down too suddenly and rolling over, especially in the case of horses and cattle, lest the stomach, bowels, or bladder should be ruptured. The animal should be slowly led about, and if it threaten to throw itself down, whip it and drive it about by forcible means; and when it cannot be prevented, straw or some soft material must be provided for it to fall upon. A horse should be put into a loose box with plenty of

abdomen puckered up. Administer these remedies for several days; a dose of *Nux* at night, and of *Sulph.* in the morning.

In less chronic cases of constipation a few two-grain doses of the trituration of *Nux* administered in a morsel of favourite food, night and morning, will often be found an excellent remedy.

Bryonia.—Alternate constipation and diarrhœa, especially from cold. A dose thrice daily.

Hyos., *Plumb.*, *Podoph.*, and *Opi.* are also useful remedies in particular cases.

GENERAL TREATMENT.—Let the animal have regular and moderate exercise, and green food, soft or boiled food, mashies, but few oats, and no beans. When the obstruction appears to take place in the large terminal bowel, which is full of hardened dung, an occasional injection of tepid water will be very useful, and it is also less dangerous than back-raking. For dogs habitually suffering from constipation daily exercise is essential; a small quantity of uncooked meat may be given once a day; whole-meal cakes and thick oatmeal porridge are suitable.

Corns.

Corns are not hardened cuticle, as on the human foot, but a semi-fungoid growth, composed of

straw, so that he can roll about freely. After the attack is over, great caution is necessary as to food, which must be soft, and given in small quantities, until the digestive functions are perfectly restored. Exercise should be only gentle for a few days.

Constipation — Costiveness — Confined Bowels—Bowel Bound.

When there is a hardened collection of dung in the lower bowel, with irregularity or stoppage of evacuations, attention should be paid to the relief of the animal, as neglect may lead to inflammation of the bowels. Very young foals are subject to dangerous constipation, consequent on inability to discharge the fæces which exist in the intestines at birth.

CAUSES.—Dry, rich, spoiled food, indigestible food, such as old rough grass, sudden change of food, overheating, a cold, insufficient exercise, debility attending acute diseases, extreme youth, old age, etc.

SYMPTOMS.—When this complaint is not a mere symptom of some disease, but exists alone, the animal is dispirited, off its food, or eats slowly, and the discharges of dung either cease altogether, or the dung is very hard and dark.

TREATMENT.—*Nux Vomica* and *Sulphur*.—Hard, scanty dung, lined with mucus, and the

horny matter and granulations intermingled. They are very common and troublesome, for frequently purulent matter is found, which under-runs the sole or breaks out on the coronet. Corns are most common to flat feet, and feet with weak, low heels. They are occasioned by bad shoeing, as shown by the pressure of the heel of the shoe, either by its bearing immediately on the sole where it is too thin to bear the pressure, or by the shoe forcing the heel of the crust inwards. In this way the sensible sole is often bruised, the small blood-vessels ruptured, and the effused blood penetrates the pores of the horny sole, thereby causing the dark-red appearance observable on paring out the heels.

TREATMENT.—First pare out the corn and remove all dirt. The foot must be dressed with the *Tincture of Arnica*, applied by means of cotton; afterwards the shoe should be tacked on lightly, with a leather sole between it and the foot, so as to remove the pressure from the affected part. In those instances in which the lameness is severe, and the corn is of very recent date, the foot should be poulticed with a mixture of linseed meal, bran and hot water. A poultice is the more necessary when a corn inflames and suppurates. After the poultice apply *Arnica lotion*. For further information with regard to shoeing the *Veterinary Vade Mecum* may be referred to.

Cough.

Not a few diseases in which the respiratory organs are involved are accompanied by Cough, such as Inflammation of the throat or chest, Hydrothorax, Broken Wind, Nasal Gleet, etc. When these diseases are not properly treated, the Cough often remains. It is of importance to ascertain whether Cough exists by itself, or whether it is a symptom of a more serious affection. In the latter case it disappears with the removal of the disease.

The varieties of Cough in the horse, as they are indicative of different diseases, are fully detailed in the *Veterinary Vade Mecum*. With regard to cattle, it should be remembered that even when they are in the most healthy condition they will often cough or bluff, but the expiration is easy and causes no disturbance to the animal. If cattle or sheep have a persistent cough, they should be at once prepared for the butcher.

CAUSES.—Dust; foreign bodies at the top of the windpipe; indigestion, arising either from excess of food or from food of an improper kind; dentition; but more frequently *Cold* is the exciting cause, in which state the lining membranes of the air passages or lungs are irritated. Overfed dogs often have a dry, searching cough, which, if they are old, degenerates into Asthma; dogs are also subject to Cough consequent

on Obesity, going into the water, being washed with warm water in winter, or being confined for some time in a damp situation.

TREATMENT.—*Aconitum*.—Coughs of an inflammatory character; short, dry, frequent. When the mucous membrane becomes moist, and the pulse small and feeble, *Acon.* should be discontinued, or given in alternation with a more specific medicine.

Belladonna.—Cough dry, short, barking; worse in the evening or at night, apparently caused by tickling or irritation in the throat; sore throat and painful swallowing; chronic cough.

Apis.—Often beneficial when *Bell.* has failed; also for Cough due to inflammation of the larynx; suffocative, painful; attended with considerable dyspnœa. Cough hoarse, painful, with clear ropy mucus discharged from the mouth.

Arsenicum.—Dry cough in the evening or at night, after eating or drinking, or going up hill, or on contact with cold air; *difficult breathing*, thin discharge from the nostrils; loss of flesh and strength. Coughs which remain after Influenza or Catarrh, apparently dependent on loss of nervous power.

Nux Vomica.—Cough dry, hoarse, spasmodic; worse in the morning, after exercise or after eating; attended with *disorder of the stomach*, furred tongue, foul mouth, uncertain appetite, *constipation*.

Phosphorus.—Dry cough excited by cold air, drinking, irritation and tickling in the windpipe, accompanied with *phlegm* and *difficult respiration*.

Ipecacuanha.—*Accumulation of phlegm*, which rattles in the chest; shaking spasmodic cough; oppressed breathing.

Bryonia.—Cough which requires much effort, and cuts short the respiration; cough during east winds or frosty weather, or after eating and drinking; continued *dry cough*, especially early in the morning, accompanied by rattling in some part of the trachea, and produced by pressure on the part of the trachea where the râle is heard.

Drosera.—Chronic cough, hoarse, deep, and hollow.

Cuprum.—Long-standing and dry cough; short cough, causing the animal to lose vivacity and good condition.

Iodium.—Laryngeal and tracheal cough, accompanied by plastic effusion, or dependent on chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane, with foul discharge from the nostrils. Irritability without inflammation of the salivary glands.

Antimonium Tart.—Bronchial cough, when loose, and accompanied by very abundant secretion and discharge of mucus, loud rattling, and distressed breathing.

Mercurius, *Rumex*, *Kali Bich.*, and *Dulc.* are also useful remedies.

Sulphur.—Long-continued and obstinate cough.

This medicine may often be advantageously given in alternation with some of the remedies before mentioned, especially when a remedy has been carefully selected, but does not effect the desired improvement.

ADMINISTRATION.—A dose three or four times daily; when improvement takes place, only once in every twelve or twenty-four hours.

ACCESSORY MEANS.—No inferior food should be given; carrots, either raw or boiled, are very suitable; linseed tea, and other diluent drinks, will generally afford relief to animals affected with cough.

Cracked Heels.

Cracked heels are common among horses, especially during the winter and early spring. At this season casting the coat is often attended with a disordered state of the system, and general debility; and cracked heels are no uncommon accompaniment. The disease may affect the two hind limbs only, or all the heels of the extremities.

CAUSES.—Poverty and uncleanness, associated with wet; clipping the heels during wet weather, or wet in alternation with frosts; exposing the heels to wet and not afterwards drying them well; plethora from over-feeding and want of work; hereditary predisposition. The disease is

more common among under-bred horses than among well-bred ones.

SYMPTOMS.—The animal may be unwell for several days; he may refuse his food; the hair over the surface of the body will look dry, and present a most unthrifty appearance. If he stand for a few hours in the stable, the limbs, particularly the hind ones, swell considerably. In a short time lameness becomes visible, the skin of the heels cracks at the back of the pastern, and an offensive discharge exudes. The skin of the legs will also become red and very tender; and if the disease proceeds unchecked, the cracks will become larger and ulcerous, and the discharge more abundant and offensive.

TREATMENT.—Remove the hair from the affected heels close to the skin, and foment the limbs by placing them in a bucket of warm water. This will remove all the dirt from the cracks, and those portions of hair which may fall in during clipping; after fomenting the limbs for fifteen or twenty minutes, rub them perfectly dry with a wash-leather or a soft cloth. If the affection be very severe, the application of a warm turnip or linseed-meal poultice to the heels will prove of great service; this, however, need not be repeated more than once or twice. In addition to these measures, after carefully drying the parts, bathe the cracks morning and evening by means of a clean, soft sponge, first with warm soap-and-water,

then, after being *gently* dried, with *Arsenical lotion* (*Liq. Arsenicalis* ʒj., water, ʒij.), or a lotion composed of equal parts of *Sulphurous Acid*, *Glycerine*, and water. At the same time give the trituration of *Arsenicum* in two-grain doses, night and morning, an hour before the usual feeding time, till improvement takes place. A dry flannel bandage to the legs, put on moderately tight, will be of much service when the inflammation is not of an active character.

The administration of a dose of *Sulphur*, in the morning, for several days, when recovery is nearly complete, will do good.

ACCESSORY MEANS.—Moderate daily exercise for a couple of hours *on dry ground* will prove beneficial. The diet should consist of mashes, carrots, and good hay.

Cutting or Brushing—Speedy Cut—Overreach and Tread.

These are names given to bruises caused by one foot of the horse striking against another foot or leg.

CUTTING OR BRUSHING is caused by a foot striking the opposite fetlock or cannon-bone. It may occur before or behind, but usually behind. It arises from defective structure of the legs, or from wasting of the legs in horses badly fed.

SPEEDY CUT.—The inside of one foot or both feet usually strikes the fetlock joint of the opposite foot in passing it; but sometimes the cannon-bone

is struck just below the knee; the bruise thus caused is called "Speedy Cut." It occurs during fast action, generally in horses with badly-shaped legs.

OVER-REACH AND TREAD.—These are names given to a wound between hair and hoof, inflicted on the fore coronary substance by the shoe of the hind foot. The noise caused by the blow is called clicking. All these injuries may be attended with great heat and tenderness of the injured parts. In some cases the pain from the blow may be so great as to cause the horse to drop as if shot.

TREATMENT.—*Cutting or Brushing.*—The swelling and soreness must be treated with the application of cloths saturated with *Arnica lotion*. The leg must then be protected by a woollen boot turned down over the fetlock joint. Rest is necessary till the bruise be healed; and meanwhile, if the horse has been underfed, his constitution should be strengthened. In some cases future injury may be prevented by the use of a feather-edged shoe for the hind feet, which, raising the heels, throws out the fetlock, and thus increases the distance between the joints. In the Cutting of the fore feet raising the heels is useless; the shoeing must be perfectly level, with careful rasping away of the part which strikes the opposite leg. Still, after all, it may be necessary to use a boot constantly.

Speedy Cut.—This should be the same as for Cutting; but in all probability the only effectual remedy will be the construction of a Speedy-cut boot, with a pad on the inside of the leg, reaching from the knee to the fetlock, kept in position by buckles, and resting on the fetlock joints.

Over-reach and Tread.—Any portion of detached horn or bruised skin should be removed with scissors, and the wound cleansed and dressed with *Arnica lotion*, after being well fomented by placing the foot in a bucketful of warm water. If from neglect the suppurative process has become established, *Calendula lotion* should be used instead of *Arnica lotion*. In order to prevent a recurrence of Over-reach, the toes of the hind shoes should be rounded in a swedge.

Diarrhœa—Purging—Scouring—Skit in the Calf.

Diarrhœa is purging or looseness of the bowels, in which the discharges are *fecal*. Dysentery (see Section thereon) is inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bowels, attended with increased secretion of *mucus*, generally tinged with *blood*, and with straining.

CAUSES.—Among horses, Diarrhœa may be caused by unwholesome food, or brackish or mineral waters; atmospheric influence; strong, cathartic medicine; nervous excitement; poison

or impurity of the blood, or congestion of the lining membrane of the bowels. In full-grown cattle, the disease is caused by improper food, putrid water, etc., also by cold on the stomach induced by drinking cold water, to which the animal is not accustomed; drinking water immediately after eating; exposure to damp and cold weather, and as a result of a debilitated constitution. In calves, the disease may be brought on by the mother's milk, in consequence of the mother being fed with spoiled food, or being overheated by fatigue. Among sheep, Diarrhœa is most common in spring when the newly-grown grass is eaten. Lambs are subject to it either from the inferior quality of the ewe's milk, or from eating grass for the first time, or from cold. Damaged food will cause it, so will worms. It is also frequently symptomatic of disorder of some of the neighbouring organs.

SYMPTOMS.—In Diarrhœa, the dung is loose and afterwards becomes liquid, and is sometimes spurted out to a distance, and may or may not be attended with griping pains. The appetite is impaired or lost; the pulse weak, quick, and intermittent; the respiration hurried; sometimes the discharges are very offensive. If the discharges are not too copious and long-continued, and the animal retains its spirits, strength, and appetite, and the evacuations are unattended with pain, and not very offensive, the Diarrhœa may be

regarded as an effort of nature, to remove some unhealthy matter ; under such circumstances it would not be wise to endeavour suddenly to suppress the discharge. Long-continued and violent diarrhœa, however, must be met with appropriate remedies.

TREATMENT. — *Simple Diarrhœa* is generally cured by removing the causes which produced it, by keeping the animal warm, and feeding it on sound, dry food. *Protracted Diarrhœa* requires rest in a comfortable stable, well littered with dry straw, and one or more of the following remedies :—

Aconitum.—Diarrhœa in the primary stage, when it arises from taking cold ; considerable fever ; inflammation of the bowels. A dose every two or three hours, for several times.

Nux Vom.—Discharges more feculent than serous, slimy and offensive, with rumbling noises in the bowels and passing of flatus ; when there are symptoms of Indigestion ; and when the purging is alternated with Constipation ; *Nux* should be given every hour for four days, succeeded by *Acid.-Phos.* or *Merc.*

Camphor.—Painless Diarrhœa of a serous character, with shivering or cold skin ; fifteen or twenty drops of Rubini's Tincture should be given on sugar, as it will not mix with water, or in a little flour, and placed on the tongue, every ten minutes for three doses, and repeated after each motion.

Arsenicum.—In watery, slimy, greenish, or brownish Diarrhœa, with or without griping pains; when a horse is prostrate, weak, thin, and without appetite; as also when it occurs in fevers of a typhoid character.

Mercurius.—When the dung is intermixed with mucus and voided without any perceptible griping; sometimes best to alternate with *Ars*.

Acid.-Phos.—In symptoms similar to those calling for *Ars*.

China.—Most useful in chronic cases or when caused by hot weather, and not of an inflammatory character; painless discharge, loss of appetite, flesh, and strength; intermittent Diarrhœa; as a tonic when acute symptoms have passed away.

Veratrum Alb.—Where the discharges are altogether watery, frequent, and involuntary; the pulse collapsed, or almost imperceptible; the nose, mouth, and ears cold; parts of the body bedewed with cold sweat; haggard expression; thirst, with occasional griping pains; the medicine should be given every quarter of an hour, increasing the intervals as the Diarrhœa ceases.

Bryonia.—If the disorder has been brought on by change of temperature, especially by that from heat to cold, by drinking cold water, or anything that has checked the perspiration and given cold; or if it be from drinking impure water, as in the stable yard or on moors or marshes. It is also

indicated when the fæces are very watery and involuntarily passed, and contain undigested food.

Pulsatilla is useful for calves that suffer from the inferior quality of their mother's milk. (See Section on Dysentery.)

Dislocation of the Patella or Stifle Bone.

This is the most frequent dislocation, and the only one which a non-professional man can hope to treat with success.

CAUSE.—A horse falling across a bank, and then struggling to pull his hind legs after him, the ligaments of the patella become sprained, and allow it to slip over the external condyle of the femur. It may also be caused in the stable by the horse's slipping when endeavouring to get up.

SYMPTOMS.—When we move the animal we find the leg protruded backwards, with inability to draw it under the body ; the fetlock joint is flexed ; he trails the pastern along the ground, and is unable to strengthen it ; in fact, the action is so peculiar that, once seen, it can never be forgotten.

TREATMENT.—The mode of reducing this dislocation is not difficult. With a side-line from the pastern, let the leg be drawn forward and upwards towards the belly by an assistant, so as to relax the muscles inserted in the toe. The operator at the same time puts his arms round the haunch, places his hand upon the outer angle of the patella, and

keeps forcibly depressing that part, at the same time endeavouring to pull the bone forwards and upwards, in order that he may enable the extensor muscle to draw it back again into its place. A snap is the signal of success. The horse should have his head racked up for a few days, and a strong pitch plaster applied to the joint, or the dislocation will be very likely to recur.

Distemper.

Distemper is a contagious disease of which all dogs appear to carry the seeds in their system. It is most common in pups during the latter period of dentition, and in the spring and autumn, particularly the latter; but at no age and at no season is a dog exempt from its attack. The younger the dog, the better chance of recovery. Superior breeds suffer most. Dogs that are confined are more susceptible than those that are free to roam; those that are fed upon flesh suffer more than those that never taste it.

CAUSES.—Contact with dogs having the disease; too much meat while young; exposure to damp and cold; pampering and confining dogs; too early or suppressed sexual gratification. A great variety of circumstances may cause the disease to develop itself.

SYMPTOMS.—They often steal on without notice, and consist of dulness and loss of appetite; wasting

of flesh ; short cough with vomiting ; watery eyes with increased sensibility to light ; peevishness ; unwillingness to be disturbed. Shivering fits then come on, the animal hides in any hole or corner, and it is difficult to persuade him to come out ; the pulse is greatly increased in frequency, but less full. Thick matter is discharged from the reddish eyes, which sticks to the eyelids and finally glues them together ; the nostrils are obstructed by a yellowish, glairy mucus ; the cough is more frequent and sometimes spasmodic ; the digestion impaired ; vomiting is not uncommon, the ejected matter being very offensive ; shivering almost constant ; the body wastes rapidly ; the skin is hot, the paws are warm, the coat is staring and devoid of gloss. In the course of a week the disease changes its character, and appears to subside, though it is very likely to return. Later on, if the disease is unchecked, all the symptoms are aggravated ; there is a kind of paralysis of the hinder parts, which comes on with weakness of one or both legs ; after a few days the animal has to drag itself along ; but this paralysis is rarely seen in dogs over twelve months old. Not unfrequently there is an interval of apparent subsidence of the disorder ; the dog seems to be better while the discharges continue ; but a relapse occurs, with aggravated symptoms. If the eyes are still congested, and if the animal does not quickly regain flesh, danger is not averted. If this disease is

neglected and assumes a bad form, it frequently ends in chorea, paralysis, diseases of the eyes, chest, etc. The average duration of the disorder is six weeks; but if the dog dies, it is usually in the third or fourth week.

TREATMENT.—*Nux Vom.*—Very useful at the commencement of the disease, with loss of appetite, cough with vomiting, constipation, watery discharge from the nose. Numbers of cases have been cured with this medicine alone.

Aconitum.—When the disease begins with quick pulse, accelerated breathing, loss of appetite, dry, hot nose, shivering. A dose every two or three hours for several times.

Belladonna.—Eyes sensitive to light, inflamed and watery; the nose dry; the dog wants to hide; tries to escape from observation; suddenly starts as from sleep; chorea. *Bell.* may often be advantageously given every three hours in alternation with *Acon.*

Arsenicum.—Weakness and wasted condition; almost entire loss of appetite; thick offensive or bloody discharge from the nose; diarrhœa and exhaustion.

Mercurius.—Eyes inflamed; eyelids glued together; saliva hanging about the mouth; shivering; diarrhœa.

Kali Bich.—Thick yellow discharge from the eyes; discharge from the nose, greenish, gluey, sometimes bloody; frequent sneezing; cough, with vomiting of froth streaked with blood.

Phosphorus.—Quick breathing; discharge of offensive matter from the eyes, adhering to the eyelids and eye; painful cough, with bloody froth running from the mouth; paralysis.

Ipecacuanha.—Diarrhœa and vomiting.

Sulphur.—If after the disease appears to be cured some of the symptoms return.

ACCESSORY MEANS.—The cure will be hastened by plunging the dog, two or three times a week, into a tepid bath, for a few minutes, and afterwards rubbing it dry with a cloth. Great cleanliness is most essential; the bed, composed of an ample supply of straw or hay, changed every other day, must be warm and dry, but away from the fire, in a clean, dry place, where the dog can breathe pure air, and be protected from cold. No animal food, gravy, butter, sugar, sweet or fine biscuits, or dainties must be allowed; *cold* milk with rice, coarse bread or ship biscuit is the best diet, and at all times plenty of *fresh* cold water.

Dropsy.

VARIETIES.—This is an accumulation of water (*serum*) in some part of the body; and is known by different names, according to the part involved. In *Ascites* the abdomen is distended; and, when laying one hand flat on one side of the abdomen, and striking with the other hand on the opposite side, the water in the abdominal cavity can be perceived by a fluctuating noise. In *Hydrothorax*,

the animal becomes gradually feeble and languid, the breathing is extremely laboured, and the pulse feeble and irregular, owing to pressure of water upon the heart, and the fore legs stand apart. By striking the chest, the motion of the water may be distinctly heard. In *Anasarca* or general dropsy, the water collects in the cellular tissue under the skin, causing considerable swelling; if pressed upon with the finger, an indentation remains for a short time before it fills up again. The swelling generally commences at the feet, and extends thence over the whole body, in which case the other forms of dropsy supervene.

CAUSES.—Neglected colds, bad feed, damp and ill-ventilated stables, neglected or badly-treated diseases; by these causes the equilibrium between the powers of absorption and secretion may be disturbed, and the internal cavities may become filled with the secreted substance.

SYMPTOMS.—In addition to those mentioned under *Varieties*, dropsical diseases are generally accompanied with dryness of the skin, loss of appetite, violent thirst, scanty secretion of urine, slow digestion, debility, paleness of the eyes and inner mouth, emaciation and prostration, often ending in death.

TREATMENT.—*Arsenicum*.—This is one of the best remedies in all forms of dropsy; especially when there are great *weakness*, hurried breathing,

thirst, urinary difficulties, *loss of appetite*, dulness of spirits, and *exhausting diarrhœa*. A dose four times daily.

China.—Dropsy from bleeding, severe purging, or any tedious, exhausting complaint. This remedy may often be given in turns with *Arsenicum*, every three or four hours.

Dulcamara.—Dropsical swellings appearing suddenly after a cold.

Helleborus.—Very rapid accumulation of water in the belly and chest, with extreme weakness.

Sulphur.—When improvement takes place, and the remedies which produced it seem no longer required, this remedy, administered twice daily for a few days, often completes the cure.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.—The causes which give rise to this complaint should, if possible, be guarded against; and as soon as any of the indications of dropsy are noticed, they should be promptly met with appropriate remedies. This is the more necessary as dropsy is often only curable in its early stages. Internal dropsies are sometimes overlooked; as, without due caution, the swelling is apt to be mistaken for an improvement in condition.

Dysentery—Bloody Flux.

This disorder is often confounded with Diarrhœa. It consists in inflammation of the mucous

membrane of the intestines, producing change in the character of the secreted mucus and increase in its quantity; whereas Diarrhœa is a natural means of removing from the system what is prejudicial to it. Dysentery may, however, follow neglected Diarrhœa, or it may be idiopathic. A full description of each disorder is given in the *Veterinary Vade Mecum*. See also Section on Diarrhœa.

CAUSES.—Anything which depresses the nervous system, such as extreme heat, or fever of a low typhoid character, may produce Dysentery; as also exposure to wet and cold and sudden chill. To low, marshy pastures, bad or insufficient food; to diseases of the skin and respiratory organs, may be traced most cases of Dysentery which occur in the horse. It occurs among cattle and sheep from eating damp, rank grass; feeding on marshy meadows; drinking impure water, especially in hot weather, or when over-driven; exposure to sudden changes of weather. It follows Hoose, Diarrhœa, Murrain, Consumption, and the retrocession of some skin eruptions. Among dogs it is due to exposure to cold; food of bad quality; worms; damp lodgings. It sometimes assumes the form of an epidemic, attacking all the dogs in a kennel in a short time. It may be caused by impure stagnant water close to the kennels, if the dogs are allowed to ever lap it.

SYMPTOMS.—Idiopathic Dysentery, which is very

rare among horses in this country, commences with shivering and febrile symptoms, loss of spirits and appetite, thirst, occasional slight griping pains, and *frequent straining* or tenesmus, passing each time a quantity of *flatus* and *mucus*, usually *mixed with blood*, or with shreds of lymph. In other cases the discharges, which are primarily fæcal and watery—in fact, ordinary Diarrhœa—soon become sanguineo-mucous, attended with distressing tenesmus and rapid prostration of strength. The body is tucked up; the loins are arched; the head is turned towards the flanks; the fundament is sometimes thrust out, and appears of a deepened colour, hot, and swollen.

TREATMENT.—*Aconitum*.—Useful at the commencement of acute cases, when ushered in or attended by *febrile symptoms*. Should dysenteric Diarrhœa be present it should be given in alternation with *Acid Phos.*, a dose of either every hour alternately. But should the fæces be passed in small hard balls, and covered with mucus or blood, attended with griping, hot, dry skin, and thirst, *Acon.* should be given in alternation with *Nux.*

Nux Vom.—As genuine Dysentery is nearly always attended by Constipation, *Nux*, either in alternation with *Acon.* in the early stage, or alone after the febrile symptoms have been removed, has proved most successful. Its indications are the *frequent passing* of one or two *small feculent balls*, accompanied by *tenesmus*, and fruitless efforts to

void urine and flatulency. It is seldom advisable to continue it beyond the first day, when a dose should be given every two hours.

Mercurius Cor.—This is our sheet-anchor in the treatment of such cases as have not been relieved by the early administration of *Acon.* and *Nux*. The symptoms requiring it are, frequent discharge of *mucus tinged with blood, or thin bloody and fœtid stools*, which in the day are sometimes nearly black and mixed with tough strings of lymph or hardened pieces of fæces; frequently urging to stool, *tenemus*, with redness and swollen appearance of the anus, and sometimes protrusion of the bowel, probably accompanied by slight griping pains and flatulency. A dose every third hour.

Colocynthis. Nausea, severe *Colicky pains*, slimy evacuations, or mucus tinged with blood, *distention of the bowels*, and pain on pressure, *tenesmus*, thirst, and variable temperature of the body, being at one time shivering and soon after very hot; sedimentous or red urine. It is applicable to almost every kind of Dysentery, and may be used after *Merc.* has been tried without affording relief. A dose every third hour.

Hydrastis.—Required in cases of ulceration of the rectum, where the discharges are muco-purulent, and no feculent matter passes, especially in those cases which are complicated with disease of the liver. A dose of the mother tincture should be given internally every four hours, and an

enema, composed as follows, thrown up the rectum morning and evening: *Hydrastis* ʒss, water ʒiv.

Arsenicum.—Dysentery produced by any cause of a debilitating character, such as bleeding, purging, or previous disease. In acute idiopathic Dysentery it is of no service. The discharges are loose, passed almost involuntarily, fœtid and bloody; greenish, or nearly black. Great rumbling in the bowels, and flatulence; pulse small and frequent; total loss of appetite, and marked *prostration of strength*; skin and extremities cold; frequent eructations; passing of flatus and straining; griping pains may also be occasionally noticed. A dose every two hours.

Sulphur.—Often serviceable where other remedies have failed to give relief; but seldom, if ever, necessary, except in cases which have become chronic, or in mangy animals, where it should be given in alternation with *Merc.-Cor*.

ACCESSORY MEANS.—The cause of the disorder should of course be removed. The diet should be mashes, gruel, and a little hay. For dogs, milk, arrowroot and milk, or rice and milk, *all cold*, form the best food. The bed should be ample, dry, and warm. The tail and thighs should be washed frequently with warm water and soap to remove the slimy mucus, and sand or fine earth applied to prevent the adherence of the tail and the irritation of flies.

enteritis—Inflammation of the Bowels.

As the symptoms of this violent complaint resemble, in many respects, those of colic, it may be well to point out the distinctions between the one and the other. This will be best done by quoting the remarks of the author of the "Veterinary Homœopathy." "In colic the attack begins suddenly; in enteritis it comes on generally by degrees. In colic the pain is not constant, and there are times during which it is not felt; in enteritis the pain never ceases for a moment, but becomes gradually worse as the disease goes on. In colic the pain is relieved by rubbing the belly and moving about; in enteritis it is greatly increased by such means. In colic the strength is not much weakened unless the disease be near the end; in enteritis the weakness is very marked."

CAUSES.—Improper food; sudden change from poor to rich food; colds; injuries inflicted upon the abdomen; the presence of a large number of worms in the intestines; badly-managed colic, continuing more than twenty hours, and ending in enteritis; animals afflicted with colic may so injure themselves by falling or rolling over, that this complaint may be the consequence.

SYMPTOMS.—Extreme restlessness; frequently lying down and rising again, with signs of pain in the bowels; hard and rapid pulse; quickened breathing; hot mouth and violent thirst. red

and protruding eyes; pawing and kicking; frequent efforts to stale, but no water, or only a few drops, are discharged; the pain, which is most intense and constant, is increased by pressure and moving about. Hogs chew and grunt almost continually; dogs show signs of increased pain when their bowels are pressed upon; pressure causes vomiting in both kinds of animals. If the disease lasts a few days, and there is a sudden cessation of pain, this is a sign *that gangrene* (mortification) has set in; the feet and ears become quite cold; and after a while the animal falls heavily, struggles convulsively for a brief period, and dies.

TREATMENT.—*Aconitum*.—This is the first and chief remedy in the complaint. A dose every fifteen minutes for several times; afterwards, if improvement follow its use, every three or four hours, till the animal is well.

Arsenicum.—The sufferings are very intense, the pulse nearly gone, cold mouth, the animal appearing to be sinking under the disease. A dose every half-hour for several times; or administer this remedy alternately, every half-hour, with *Aconitum*.

Nux Vomica.—Confined state of the bowels, or only relieved with much difficulty, and the urgings to urinate are attended with the discharge of only a few drops of water. A dose every thirty minutes, for several times; when relieved, less often.

Other remedies are: *Cantharis*, for great urinary difficulties; *Ipecacuanha* or *Pulsatilla*, for diarrhœa.

ACCESSORY MEANS.—Hot water is a valuable adjunct in the treatment of this disease. It may be applied externally by steeping cloths in the water, and closely and compactly, but not too tightly, applying them to the body, and securing them by belts. Hot water may also be given either as a drench or as an injection. The water must not be so hot as to scald the animal. The administration of *Aconitum*, as stated above, and hot water applied copiously to the body of the animal locally, and occasionally in doses of from a half-pint to a pint internally, will constitute the principal features of the treatment at the commencement of an attack.

If discovered in time, an inflammation of the digestive organs will generally yield to the prompt use of the above remedies. Linseed tea, or oatmeal gruel, will form the most suitable diet.

Fatigue—Excessive Exertion.

After excessive and prolonged exercise, the greatest benefit will result from bandaging the legs with cloths saturated in *Arnica* lotion, and at the same time administering *Arnica* as prepared for internal use. These measures will generally prevent the swelling, stiffness, and other consequences resulting from severe exertion.

Aconitum.—If there are feverish symptoms, it

will sometimes be necessary to commence the internal treatment by giving a few doses of this remedy, every three hours, for several times. *Aconitum* will tend to allay the feverish excitement of the system.

Nux Vomica.—If, after overworking, the animal is off its food, this medicine will often restore the appetite to its natural state. One or two doses may be sufficient.

Cantharis.—If, after quick and continued driving, the animal passes bloody urine, a few doses of *Cantharis* will be an excellent remedy. A dose every three hours, till better.

ACCESSORY MEANS. — REST; a comfortable stable; fresh air; and nutritious and easily digestible food, such as boiled barley and bran, a few carrots, or boiled turnips, in small quantities.

Over-exertion, if long-continued, is likely to occasion disturbance of the general organisation; and if, under such circumstance, the animal be exposed to cold or wet, disease of a fatal character will most likely ensue.

Fever.

SYMPTOMS.—Chills, shiverings, coldness of the ears and feet; followed by heat of the ears, feet, and skin, with dryness of the latter. The animal drinks a good deal, the breathing is quickened, the appetite diminished, the bowels confined, the

urine scanty and high-coloured, and the beating of the pulse is more rapid than in health.

CAUSES.—Unhealthy condition, generally indicating a reaction on the part of nature against disease. It may be excited by exposure to cold, sudden transition from cold to heat, or from heat to cold; injuries to any part of the body may likewise occasion fever.

TREATMENT.—Fever is generally an accompaniment of some acute disease, and the selection of the appropriate remedies may be learned by referring to the disease with which it is associated, as described in other parts of this Manual. We may remark, however, that *Aconitum* is almost invariably required at the commencement, and often during the course of all the varieties of fever and inflammatory affections. It is especially indicated by the *dry heat of the skin*; strong, *rapid pulse*; restlessness; *quick and laboured breathing*; *thirst*; *scanty urine*, etc. No other known remedy possesses such power in controlling the circulatory system, which it does in the most marked manner, and triumphantly supersedes the debilitating, injurious, and often fatal consequences of bleeding. In acute inflammatory affections, we strongly advise the owners of all domestic animals to spare the life's blood, and to have recourse to *Aconitum*, the beneficial effects of which will be found most rapid and astonishing.

BLEEDING, formerly regarded as an essential in

almost every variety of disease, both in human beings and the inferior animals, has of late happily fallen into disrepute. The writer has received the testimony of many extensive owners of domestic animals, to whom he has introduced the Homœopathic treatment, of the astonishing and gratifying success of *Aconitum*, and other kindred remedies, in diseases of the severest kind. The universal testimony of those who have fairly tried it, is that under Homœopathic treatment, diseases are shorter in duration; and, as soon as cured, the horse returns at once to his accustomed work, or the cow yields immediately her full quantity of milk. Under the old mode of treatment, if the animal did recover, the bleeding and drenching it had undergone left it so enfeebled as to disqualify it for a long time for its usual service.

Fistula, or Sinus.

A Fistula is a narrow pipe-like sore, lined by a false membrane secreting pus, with a narrow, callous opening, having no tendency to heal. It is not uncommon after wounds and abscesses, and is sometimes connected with diseased bones.

TREATMENT.—In many cases of long standing *Sulph.* has been sufficient to effect a cure, and it should be tried in the first instance. Afterwards, *Calc.-C.*, *Puls.*, or *Sil.* may be given. Both *Sulph.* and *Sil.* are especially useful for Fistula in the

eye of a dog. *Puls.* is the principal internal medicine for Fistula of the salivary glands of horses.

ACCESSORY MEANS.—Injections of strong solutions of the medicines into the sinus are sometimes serviceable. Continuous pressure when applicable should be tried. In many cases a Fistula requires a surgical operation, which consists in slitting up all the ramifications and burrowings of the Fistula under the skin. See *Quittor*.

Glanders and Farcy.

These diseases are closely allied, and often run into and develop each other; the former affecting one or both nostrils; the latter the inner portion of the hind legs, and various parts of the body.

Glanders is a dangerous and infectious disease; and, although peculiar to horses, if the poison comes in contact with the wounds or abrasions of the skin, malignant and gangrenous sores are produced, both among men and animals. In the disease, a matter is discharged from one and sometimes both nostrils, of a greyish, sometimes greenish colour, mixed with yellow streaks and spots, and sometimes with a little blood, which adheres to the borders of the nose like glue. Under the lower jaw, a painless, round, and generally firmly-adhering glandular swelling, of the size of a hen's egg, is observed; and if the discharge takes place from

both nostrils, the swelling is seen on both sides. Ulcers of various sizes and shapes form on the mucous membrane of the nose; but they are sometimes so far removed from the orifices of the nostrils, that they cannot be seen, and their existence can only be known by an *ichorous* (thin, watery) discharge from the nose, which will frequently be found mixed with shreds or mucous patches detached from the sores. These three conditions—a discharge of ichor from the nose, the swelling of the laryngeal glands, and more particularly the ulceration of the nasal mucous membrane, constitute the most marked signs of glanders. The disease may be considered incurable if the nasal discharge is streaked with blood; if a rattling noise is heard during breathing; if the eyes secrete a thick and viscid pus, which makes the lids adherent in the morning; if a purulent cough sets in, hectic fever develops itself, with gradual emaciation, in consequence of which the animal finally dies.

Glanders may be distinguished from NASAL GLEET, if during its incipient stage the appetite of the animal continues good, the animal looks well, is lively, and the hair has a proper gloss; whereas, in nasal gleet there is always fever present, with diminished appetite; the animal is dull, and the coat looks unthrifty.

CAUSES.—Deficient or spoiled food; want of cleanliness of the skin; suppression of the cuta-

neous exhalations in horses that have been long affected with nasal gleet, or any circumstance that has a protracted debilitating influence upon the body. The most common cause is, contact with a diseased horse, or by harness, cloths, etc., used for glandered animals.

TREATMENT. — *Arsenicum*. — In the incipient stage of glanders, and also in the more advanced stage, when the discharge is attended with emaciation, poor appetite, and swelling of the lips and eyelids. A dose thrice daily.

Mercurius. — If the discharge from the nose is abundant, greenish, or bloody, and of a bad smell, and the glands under the jaws are swollen and painful.

Sulphur. — This remedy will be required after the more prominent symptoms of the disease have yielded to the above medicines; it may also be occasionally alternated with the other remedies, especially if the disease is obstinate and tedious.

ADDITIONAL AND PRECAUTIONARY MEANS. — It is of great service to wash the sick horse all over daily, in summer with cold, and in winter with tepid water; and afterwards to cover it with horse-cloths. The stable should be well ventilated and kept clean, and litter renewed as often as necessary; and the horse exercised daily in the open air. The diseased animal must be separated from sound ones, and one person have the entire charge of it. The utensils, harness, etc., used for

diseased animals, should never be used for any others. The horse-rug must afterwards be burnt, and the saddle have new lining. When journeying, it is advisable, before putting feed into a manger, to cleanse it, lest a horse affected with glanders might have just eaten out of it; also to use a clean pail for the horse's drink, and fresh litter. If any mucus appears adhering to the manger, do not allow the horse to eat out of it. The contagious matter is more easily communicated by wet than by dry food.

Glanders are often mistaken for a running from the nose, called OZÆNA, and animals have been destroyed in consequence. Mr. Haycock, advising the destruction of glandered animals, remarks: "Having satisfactorily determined the disease to be 'Glanders,' the best course to pursue is to destroy the animal affected forthwith. The liability of the malady to spread to other horses, and the great danger of it being communicated to human beings, renders the destruction of the patient imperative."

Inflammation of the Bladder.

This disease is more frequent in horses than oxen, and requires prompt attention.

CAUSES.—Holding the water too long, exposure to damp and cold, blows in the region of the kidneys, gravel or stone in the urinary organs, or the

presence of some other irritating substance. Perhaps the most fruitful cause of this complaint is the reprehensible practice of using Spanish Fly, nitre, or other strong diuretics, under the mistaken notion of rectifying the discharges of urine. Animals subject to labour, especially in hot weather, perspire much, and hence they pass less urine. If under these circumstances drugs are administered, the blood becomes drained of its watery elements to an injurious extent, and may induce a train of evils in the urinary organs which are difficult to cure.

SYMPTOMS.—Very similar to those of Colic, or Inflammation of the bowels, except that there is also a continual and painful desire to urinate, with discharge of only a few drops of brown or bloody urine. There are also rapid pulse, restlessness, general constitutional disturbance, inflammation and irritation of the whole alimentary canal, excitement of the genito-urinary organs, and passage of fæces covered with mucus and mixed with blood. When walking, the animal evinces signs of pain in the hind quarters. The appetite is gone, but there is great thirst. By passing the hand into the rectum, the bladder can be felt under it, distended with urine, hot and painful. Resting on the loins causes great pain; the standing posture is preferred, but the animal leans first on one side, then on the other.

TREATMENT.—*Aconitum*.—Feverish symptoms;

frequent, ineffectual, and painful attempts to urinate; pain on pressure in the region of the bladder; discharge of scanty, turbid, bloody urine.

Cantharis.—Distention and pain in the region of the bladder; urination drop by drop; great pain in the act; matter and bloody mucus in the urine.

Nux Vom.—If *Canth.* should not afford relief.

Arnica.—If the disorder is caused by a blow on the loins.

GENERAL TREATMENT.—Linseed gruel or barley-water should be freely given. Scalded linseed mixed with bran-mash is the most suitable food.

Gonorrhœa—Venereal Disease—Clap.

This disease affects both male and female animals, and is known by abscesses, ulcers, and discharge from the sexual organs. In the female the disease “begins in from two to four or five days after sexual intercourse, the first symptom being a peculiar shaking and side movement of the tail, which is kept at other times rather close over the fundament; the bearing is at first swollen and sore, afterwards much more swollen, separated, and red in the inside; a mattery discharge, sometimes in considerable quantities, flows forth; the urine is made in small quantities, and frequently;

whilst the act attending it is accompanied by much pain." In the male animal, "the sheath is red and swollen; a constant discharge of matter issues from it; great pain attends the act of urinating, and the water is voided in small quantities, and in a jerking manner."

CAUSES.—A peculiar animal poison, which is most readily communicated to both male and female animals by the sexual act. The disease may originate from want of *cleanliness*, or from the excessive use of the sexual organs.

TREATMENT.—*Aconitum*.—This remedy is useful to begin with, when the inflammation is severe and extensive, and when the act of urinating is attended with much pain and difficulty. A dose every three hours, repeated three or four times, will generally be sufficient.

Cantharis.—When the inflammatory symptoms are mitigated, but the difficulty of passing urine is very obstinate, especially if the discharge is greenish, and tinged with blood. A dose every three hours. In some instances this medicine may be administered in turns with the afore-mentioned, giving *Aconitum* one three hours, and *Cantharis* the next three hours, and so on.

Mercurius.—After a few doses of these remedies have been given, this remedy will then be most suitable; it is especially indicated when there is great soreness of the parts, and the discharge of matter is of a white, greenish, or yellow colour,

and thick. This remedy may be administered in two-grain doses, thrice daily.

Sulphur.—When the more prominent symptoms have subsided, it will be desirable to have recourse to this remedy, to complete the cure. A dose once or twice daily for several days.

ADDITIONAL MEANS.—The affected parts should frequently be washed with cold water; and cold water should also be injected into the vagina and rectum. The sexual organs must not be exercised until the disease is cured.

Grease.

DEFINITION.—Inflammation and ulceration of the skin in the lower part of the legs, attended with a morbid alteration in the secretion.

CAUSE.—Hereditary weakness of the skin; gross feeding; cold, moisture, and dirt; a specific contagious fluid.

SYMPTOMS.—These have been described under three forms, namely, *Simple*, *Ulcerative*, and *Grapy*. In the *Simple form*, the hind legs are observed to swell, and, if unrelieved, soon discharge drops of an oily fluid, which cling to the hairs in the hollow of the heel; the heels of the hind limbs, and sometimes all the extremities, become chapped; the animal shows great reluctance to have the foot handled, and goes stiff on first leaving the stable; but after a brief interval of exercise the stiffness

disappears, and at length he will scarcely limp at all.—In the *Ulcerative form*, the inflammatory action becomes so severe, and the swelling so excessive, that the skin, no longer possessing its former pliability, splits and cracks, and soon presents to the notice of the observer deep fissures, from which a copious and offensive discharge takes place.—In the *Grapy form*, all the former symptoms are aggravated; the skin begins to undergo a change of structure, and to generate morbid products; the grapy-like excrescences, at first highly sensitive, become in time less and less so, and become indurated, insensible, cartilaginous, and even horny, which would appear to be their final conversion. From such parts of the skin as remain unoccupied by grapes, there still issues a greasy, rancid, and most offensive discharge, here and there mixed with blood from the crevices between them. By this time the leg has acquired an enormous size, which, irrespective of its sore and painful condition, impedes the action of the limb.

TREATMENT.—In the *Simple form* :

Arsenicum.—Administer this remedy two or three times daily; and use externally the *Arsenical lotion*, made as directed, page 38.

Aconitum.—Should the animal be *feverish*, the administration of *Arsenicum* may be preceded or alternated with two or three doses of *Aconitum*.

Sulphur.—The early use of the above remedies,

followed by a few doses of *Sulphur*, will generally effect a cure.

In the *Ulcerative form* :

Arsenicum, both internally and externally, is still the best remedy.

Silicea.—If the discharge is very abundant, give two doses daily, for several days.

Nux Vomica.—If the disease has been caused, or is accompanied by deranged stomach, and the general health of the animal is much affected. A dose every four hours, in alternation with *Arsenicum*.

In the *Grapy form* :

Arsenicum.—This medicine should be used both internally and externally.

Sulphur.—In cases of considerable duration this remedy will be found most useful ; it may be given intermediately, or when the animal has so far improved as to render any other unnecessary.

ACCESSORY MEANS.—Regard must be had to *cleanliness*, and also to *diet*, which must be as unstimulating as possible. Remove the hair from the sores, cleanse them well with tepid water, and, if there be much pain, apply a bran poultice night and morning. If the animal is not worked, it must be exercised daily.

It will often be necessary to change the diet, especially if the animal has been fed with bean meal, oats, etc. Carrots and boiled barley may be allowed, and the food only given in moderate

quantities at a time. If the season admit of it, the animal should be turned out to grass for a few weeks.

Hide Bound.

This condition is not properly a disease, but a symptom of disease. It consists in the hair being harsh and rough, and the skin hard and adhering to the ribs. Accompanying this state of the skin, the abdomen is often distended with flatulence, or contracted and "tucked up."

CAUSES. — Most frequently, some internal disease, such as derangement of the digestive organs; the presence of worms in the intestinal canal; deficient food; exposure to rough weather; or chronic diseases of the lungs.

TREATMENT. — This must be guided entirely by the nature of the disease with which the hide bound is associated. This must be ascertained, and treated according to the directions given in other parts of this Manual.

As a general rule, *Arsenicum* will be found useful, especially if there are great emaciation, impaired appetite, loss of strength, and coldness of the skin. Give a dose of the trituration thrice daily for several days, and afterwards night and morning, for a week or ten days longer. In cases in which indigestion is well marked, *Nux Vom.* may be given in ten-drop doses three times a day.

A pint of linseed steeped in boiling water, and added to a bran-mash, should be given every night; and in cases of poverty, soft nutritious diet will remove this abnormal condition of the skin. In the spring, clover, vetches, or lucerne will be very useful.

Hæmaturia—Bloody Urine.

SYMPTOMS.—The urine is mixed with blood; sometimes there are also fever symptoms, pain in the loins, and dryness and heat of the mouth; often the bowels are confined, or the dung is mixed with blood.

CAUSES.—Injuries and inflammation of the urinary organs, violent exercise, or stones in the kidneys or bladder; it may also arise from the external or internal use of *Spanish flies*.

Aconitum.—If there is much inflammation present, a dose every two or [three hours, till this symptom is abated. This remedy may often precede either of the following, or be given in alternation with them for a few times.

Arnica.—If the complaint is owing to external violence, or excessive exertion. A dose every four or six hours.

Cantharis.—If the urine is very bloody, and is passed in small quantities, and with evident pain. A dose every two or three hours.

Terebinth.—For symptoms very similar to those

indicating *Cantharis*. When the bleeding takes place from the kidney it is especially useful.

ACCESSORY MEANS.—Much benefit may be expected from the application of large woollen cloths, after saturation in cold water, to the loins, and frequently renewed. Cold-water injections may also be now and then resorted to. The diet should consist of boiled barley, cold; carrots or boiled turnips, cold; as a drink, barley-water, cold. Further, the animal must have complete Rest.

Jaundice—Yellows.

SYMPTOMS.—These vary according to the stages or severity of the disease; but there will generally be some or all of the following :—Impaired appetite; thin, sad, and unthrifty appearance; hurried breathing; tenderness of the right side on pressure; diminished secretion of milk, and, in ruminating animals, the cud is chewed imperfectly. The *conjunctiva* and the mucous membrane of the mouth and nose become yellow, and the tongue is lined with a tenacious mucus.

In cows, the milk is tinged yellow, and is somewhat bitter. The skin gradually turns yellow, the colour being particularly visible where the skin is not covered with hair. The dung and urine are also coloured yellow; the temperature of the skin is raised, and other symptoms indicative of fever are generally present.

CAUSES.—The disease arises from a morbid condition of the liver, such as induration, inflammation, gall stones becoming fixed in the gall bladder, or in the canal between it and the bowels, so that the gall is impeded in its course, and other diseases of the liver.

TREATMENT.—*Aconitum*, when there is inflammatory fever, confined bowels, and high-coloured urine. A dose every three hours till these symptoms are abated.

Mercurius is the chief remedy after *Aconitum*, especially if there is yellowness of the whites of the eyes and of the skin, the urine and milk also tinged yellow, and the animal is excessively purged. A dose every three or four hours.

Arsenicum, when, in addition to the above symptoms, there are loss of appetite, scanty urine, and marked prostration. Two grains of the trituration every three hours.

Bryonia and *Mercurius* in alternation, every three hours, if confined bowels are a prominent symptom, and if there be any symptoms of inflammatory action.

FOOD.—Green and succulent feed; or, if not in season, cut carrots, turnips, potatoes, cabbage leaves, etc.

Laminitis, Acute—Founder—Fever in the Feet—Pumiced Feet.

DEFINITION.—Such are the names applied by

professional as well as stable men to inflammation, occurring in the laminated tissue placed between the *os pedis* and the crust or wall of the foot.

CAUSES.—The most usual cause is mechanical, from pounding along a hard, dry road when the animal is fat, and unprepared for quick work.

SYMPTOMS.—In the acute stage it is ushered in with the usual febrile symptoms common to most diseases, such as shivering, succeeded by sweating; heaving of the flanks; quick, full pulse; short and quick respiration, indicative of pain, which, moreover, is manifested by great restlessness, lifting the feet alternately, or lying down and getting up frequently. The animal seems rooted to one place, with his hind legs under his body, his back arched, and, in stable vocabulary, “all in a heap.” The coronet and foot are much hotter than usual, and percussion gives pain.

TREATMENT.—The box should be strewn with sawdust, then covered with straw, and the horse compelled to lie down. The shoes must be removed, the soles thinned, and cold turnip poultices applied, or wet yellow clay, from which all small stones must be carefully picked out. The clay can be kept cold by throwing cold water on it occasionally, and, when obtainable, is the best poultice. After a few days, and also in mild cases from the commencement, the shoes may be tacked on and wet felt pads and swabs applied.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—The most effectual re-

medies are *Aconitum* in alternation with *Arsenicum* every third hour, so long as febrile symptoms remain, followed by *Arnica*. Should these fail, *Belladonna*, *Rhus*, and *Bryonia* will have the desired effect if used before matter has been thrown out inside the hoof. The diet should at first consist of gruel, bran-mashes, carrots, etc.; beans should be prohibited; oats given with moderation. The stable should be kept cool.

Laminitis, Chronic.

This form is so insidious, that we are not made aware of its presence until some organic change has taken place in the foot.

SYMPTOMS.—The horse goes feeling (not actually lame) in both fore feet, which, on examination, will be found warmer than natural; tapping them with a hammer gives pain, and causes him at once to pick up his foot so struck. His *action is low*, and he goes on his heels. The sole becomes flat or convex, and the crust breaks away, so that there is some difficulty in keeping the shoes on.

TREATMENT.—Except some perceptible inflammation be present, internal medicines are of no avail; but if detected before the laminæ lose their elasticity or the foot becomes altered in appearance, *Arnica* is the best remedy, which should be given three times a day. Felt pads should be kept on the feet, and cloths, wet with *Arnica*

lotion, applied to the coronets. The horse should be fed on mashes and green food.

If the owner will consent to lay the horse by for a few weeks, a favourable result may be anticipated from taking off the shoes and turning the animal into a large box, the floor of which must be covered over with bog mould, tan, or sawdust. If the elasticity of the foot be restored, work on soft ground will do no harm, but walking half a mile on hard ground may bring back inflammation.

Mange.

This disease befalls all kinds of domestic animals, especially horses, sheep, and dogs. It very nearly resembles human itch, and is undoubtedly caused by the presence of a species of insect called by naturalists *Acari Equi*. These parasites are so small as to be scarcely perceptible to the naked eye; but are often present in vast numbers. They are not unlike the "*acarus scabiei*," of the human scarf-skin, from which, however, he is now almost entirely driven. He is said to have a strong antipathy to soap, the free and general use of which would exterminate him from the pale of human society.¹

¹ The more general and extended establishment of public baths and washhouses (among the noblest institutions of our

SYMPTOMS.—The affected parts are either dry and scaly, or humid and ulcerous. The animal becomes restless, and scratches and rubs itself, so that the diseased parts soon become denuded. Old, badly-kept horses, or emaciated cows, are especially liable to this disease. Sheep are attacked by it in a variety of forms. In dogs, the disease is often very difficult to cure. The only irrefragable proof of mange is the detection of the insect upon the skin. This can be done by combing a quantity of scurf from the skin, especially from those parts covered with downy hair and fine scurf intermixed, upon some material with a smooth surface. If the insect be present, it may be detected by its movements, by persons possessing unimpaired vision. A small magnifying glass will assist the observer.

CAUSES.—Uncleanliness; spoiled food, or, in the case of dogs, rich and excessive feeding; close, damp, and filthy stables; bad keep; rainy weather, which is apt, among sheep, to cause the humid or ulcerous itch; the disease also spreads by contagion.

TREATMENT.—The most efficient of all remedies in this complaint is *Sulphur*, which must be used

country), giving the industrious portions of the community clean skins and frequent changes of linen, without the discomfort and injurious results of drying clothes in the domestic dwelling, would be the most effectual mode of annihilating the "*acarus scabiei*," and of preventing the recurrence of the disease known as "the itch."

both locally and internally. For local use, an ointment may be made in the proportion of one ounce of *Sulphur* to two ounces of lard; these must be intimately mixed, and applied by means of a clean, large-sized painter's brush, or other suitable means. Great pains must be taken to ensure the access of the application to those ramifications of the skin in which the little creature is securely seated, and to extend it to every part where it exists; otherwise it will again spread, as a few of them will be sufficient to produce an entire colony. The ointment may be applied night and morning, and if the above directions are carried out, three or four dressings will generally suffice to effect a cure.

The best remedies for internal treatment are: *Sulphur* and *Arsenicum*, in two-grain doses; the former should be given in the morning, and the latter in the evening, an hour before the usual time of feeding.

ADDITIONAL DIRECTIONS.—If the disease has been caused by the food being too impoverished, or too rich, it must be regulated accordingly. In the case of sheep and dogs, it may be necessary to shear them. The scaly portion of the skin must be well cleansed by washing with tepid water and soap, and afterwards well dried by means of a cloth.

PRECAUTIONARY MEANS.—The affected animal should be separated from others, to prevent the

spread of the disease. The cloths, harness, combs, brushes, and other articles used for the contaminated animal, must either be destroyed or thoroughly cleansed when the cure is complete.

Megrims—Giddiness—Fits.

This affection is very much like *vertigo* (dizziness), and attacks horses that are fat, and full of blood.

DEFINITION.—A temporary congestion of the vessels of the brain, characterised by sudden faintness and insensibility, without convulsions, and by speedy recovery.

CAUSES.—Violent exercise of plethoric horses; too tightly reining up the head, and so impeding the return of blood from the brain; chronic derangement of the digestive organs, etc. "Driving a horse in winkers," says Mr. Haycock, "will sometimes excite the disease; while the same animal, if driven with an open bridle, may not be attacked."

SYMPTOMS.—Sudden stopping, shaking the head, turning round, staggering, and falling down without consciousness. After a short time, especially if prompt assistance be rendered, the animal rises again, and acts as if nothing had occurred. Horses subject to this complaint are generally dull and sluggish for some hours before a fit.

TREATMENT.—As soon as the animal threatens to fall, or is actually down, remove its collar and harness, so as to give it a chance of breathing more freely, and of starting up. Give a dose of *Belladonna* as soon as possible, and repeat it for several times as quickly as the urgency of the symptoms appear to demand. Afterwards, this medicine may be administered once or twice a day for a week or ten days, finishing with two or three doses of *Sulphur*.

Nux Vom.—If the animal suffers from derangement of the stomach, or constipation, this medicine may be useful after the fit has passed away.

Milk Fever in Cows.

This is an extremely dangerous disease, sudden in its attacks, and often running to a fatal termination in a few hours. It generally occurs about twenty-four hours after calving; and, in a few instances, earlier or a little later.

CAUSES.—*Predisposing.*—Stall-feeding with high food; cows that are in good condition and yield a large supply of milk are more liable to the disease than others. So also are cows that are calved at the fourth, fifth, or sixth periods, especially in the last case, when the disease is most virulent. A furious attack predisposes to another; summer heat and autumn change. *Exciting.*—Excessive

or too rich food after calving; insufficient exercise; over-driving; exposure to cold and wet.

SYMPTOMS.—The first symptoms are: Impaired appetite; restlessness; quick and full pulse; accelerated breathing; milk diminished or suppressed; the paunch and belly are greatly swollen; the udder is tense, hot, and swollen; there is loss of power in the hind legs, and consequent difficulty of standing. These symptoms soon become aggravated, she tries to support herself against the wall; she staggers and falls down, and is often unable to rise. In this case she sometimes remains quiet, with her head turned towards her side, or resting upon the ground; the eyes appear dim and glassy, and have lost the power of seeing: in other cases the animal is very restless; foams at the mouth; makes violent but fruitless efforts to rise, or succeeds only partially; the swelling of the belly increases; dung and urine are quite suppressed; and, unless she is speedily relieved, the cow dies in a few hours, or, at most, in two days after the attack.

TREATMENT.—*Aconitum*.—This is the first and chief remedy, especially when the symptoms of fever are predominant, with quick, bounding pulse, hurried breathing, scanty urine, and suppression of milk. A dose every half-hour. The prompt use of this remedy often brings about recovery.

Belladonna.—When four or five doses of *Aconitum* have been administered, and there remains

a furious and anxious expression of countenance, eyeballs thrust out, struggling and general restlessness, give this remedy in alternation with the former every two hours : that is, *Belladonna* one two hours and *Aconitum* next two hours. If the symptoms are more or less severe, the administration of the medicine must be regulated accordingly.

Bryonia.—Should the disease appear to affect the chest more than the head, *Bryonia* must be alternated with *Aconitum* instead of *Belladonna*.

Ammonium Causticum.—If, after the administration of several doses of *Aconitum*, the disease advances in spite of that medicine, and there is great swelling of the paunch, symptoms of intense pain, coldness of the extremities, oppressed breathing, and slow pulse, give a dose of this medicine, every twenty or thirty minutes, till the swelling subsides.

Arsenicum may follow the last-named remedy, when the swelling is reduced, and a sleepy condition remains, with insensibility to pain, inability to hold up the head, and coldness of the body.

Phosphorus.—In an extremely prostrate condition with typhoid symptoms this medicine has been restorative. The indications are great weakness, paralytic lassitude, *coma*, anguish, uneasiness, *coldness*, distention of the abdomen.

Nux Vomica.—When the cow has somewhat recovered, but with remaining weakness in the

hind quarters, so that the animal can only rise up on her fore legs, and there is confinement of the bowels, give a dose of this remedy thrice daily.

Sulphur.—When the animal appears to have recovered, the administration of this remedy in the morning, an hour before feeding, for several days, may prevent relapses.

PREVENTIVE AND OTHER MEANS.—As this disease attacks the cow suddenly, and runs so rapid a course, the animal should be carefully watched about calving time, especially in hot weather, that no delay may take place in opposing the disease on its earliest indications. In this case, full and immediate success might be expected. Even in advanced stages, an intelligent and persevering use of the remedies will generally subdue the disease.

The cow should be placed in an ample stall, away from other cattle, where she can have a good supply of fresh air; the straw should be clean and dry, and no dung should be permitted to remain longer than necessary; the milk should be often drawn off; and if she passes no water, the catheter must be introduced to draw it off two or three times daily.

Gruel or other mixtures should not be forced upon her, but if she is able to swallow, a small horn of tepid water may be given now and then. Sponging the spine freely with cold water every three or four hours, and immediately wiping it

dry with coarse cloths, is sometimes of great benefit.

Ophthalmia—Inflammation of the Eye:

DEFINITION.—Inflammation of the conjunctiva, the delicate membrane which lines the interior of the eyelids and covers the ball of the eye.

CAUSES.—External violence, as a blow from a stick or whip; the presence of some irritating substance, such as hay-seed or sand, beneath the eyelids; cold; sudden changes of temperature; hereditary predisposition.

SYMPTOMS.—Sensitiveness to light; watering of the eyes; gluing together of the eyelids; discharge of mucus, which dries on the eyelids and round the eyes; the eyelids are often hot, swollen, and tender; the white of the eyes is covered with red streaks, the pupil is clouded, and small blood-vessels are congested over the cornea, on which there are sometimes small superficial ulcers.

TREATMENT.—*Arnica*.—This should be given when the disease has been caused by a blow. A dose may be administered every three or four hours.

Aconitum.—If *Arnica* fails to afford relief, or if cold be the cause of the affection, *Acon.* should be given.

Belladonna.—When the inflammation has been diminished by the former medicines, and in cases

where the tears are very copious and scalding, the eyelids swollen and shut, the eyes very sensitive to light, the membrane of the eye injected and red, this remedy is usually indicated.

Euphrasia.—Profuse watery discharge both from the eyes and nostrils, and much intolerance of light.

Mercurius Cor.—Discharge of yellowish mucus, which causes the eyelids to adhere; swelling of the lids; cornea cloudy or ulcerated.

Arsenicum.—In cases of long standing, and when the tears are hot and corrosive.

Sulphur.—Is very valuable in some old standing cases, and to prevent a relapse.

ACCESSORY MEASURES.—The eye should be carefully and tenderly examined for seeds, hay, dirt, or any other intruded substance. If a portion of the cornea or conjunctiva have been removed by a blow, relief will be given by applying a drop of glycerine or salad oil to the part; but this should not supersede the application of *Arn. lotion*. In all cases the eye should be gently bathed with tepid water three or four times a day.

Pleuro-Pneumonia—Inflammation of the Lungs—"Fatal Complaint."

Pleuro-Pneumonia affects horses, cattle, etc., but the ravages of this disease among cattle have

of late years been of the most fearful character, and few that have been attacked with it have survived under the usual mode of treatment. It appears that as many recover when left to themselves as there are when treated on the Allopathic principle; and hence many farmers allow the cattle attacked with this disease to take their chance of living or dying. It is far otherwise with Homœopathic treatment, under which the cure is rapid, complete, and lasting, in the great majority of cases.

SYMPTOMS.—Pleuro-Pneumonia sometimes attacks cows suddenly, and, resisting all treatment, speedily terminates fatally; sometimes it is ushered in by extreme diarrhœa, followed by great wasting and exhaustion; and at other times it comes on gradually, without any visible departure from health at all corresponding with the serious nature of the disease. If the practised ear be applied to the sides of the chest at this stage of the disease, the respiratory murmur will be heard, but its character will be changed from the sound peculiar to health. When the lungs are healthy, the respiratory murmur is of a moist but clear sound, not unlike the faint rustling of silk; but instead of this moist silky sound, the murmur will be either harsh and dry, or nothing will be heard but a confused humming noise. The supply of milk, which will be found diminished in quantity, will have a slight yellow tinge. The animal will

be dull, and less anxious about her food. The second stage is marked by the cough becoming more frequent and inflicting severer pain during the act; the breathing is attended with great difficulty and pain, the cow is off her food, the milk is suppressed, and the cud is not chewed. If at this stage proper treatment be not adopted, the disease gains great force; the breathing is much quickened, very laboured, and even agonising; the pulse becomes quicker, more feeble and irregular, and often imperceptible; the extremities are cold, and the skin covered with cold sweat; violent purging comes on, and death ensues, earlier or later, as the disease has been more or less rapid in its course.

CAUSES.—A great and sudden change from heat to cold, or from cold to heat; thus it prevails most at those seasons of the year when the weather is undergoing rapid changes, especially if the weather be damp and chilly; the crowding together of cattle in damp, dark, ill-ventilated sheds; high and artificial mode of feeding, and contagion. The disease is considered by some to arise from a peculiar condition of the atmosphere, similar to that which occasions cholera in man.

TREATMENT.—The best remedies are: *Acon.*, *Bry.*, *Phos.*, *Ars.*, *Amm.-Caust.*, and *Sulph.*

Aconitum.—The treatment of nearly every case should be commenced by the administration of this remedy, every one, two, or three hours,

according to the urgency of the general symptoms. It is especially indicated when the breathing is short, painful, and anxious; the pulse quick and hard, and the mouth dry and hot, with other feverish symptoms.

Bryonia.—This remedy is often required after *Aconitum*, especially if the latter has only afforded partial relief; in which case it should be administered in alternation every hour; that is, *Aconitum* one hour, *Bryonia* the next hour, or more or less frequently, according to the symptoms. *Bryonia* is especially required if the cough is frequent and occasions severe pain in the chest, which may be inferred from the efforts of the animal to suppress the cough, and from its avoiding movements, lest the pain in the chest should be increased.

Phosphorus, when the respiratory murmur is suppressed or very obscure, the breathing much obstructed, and the cough short and frequent, and attended often with a discharge of slimy or bloody phlegm. This is an important remedy in the complaint, and may be administered every first, second, or third hour, according to circumstances.

Arsenicum is indicated by extreme debility; typhoid symptoms; wheezing, short, and difficult breathing; offensive discharge from the nostrils; severe purging, and when the disease is epidemic. It may be alternated with *Bryonia* or *Phosphorus*, according to the symptoms.

Sulphur.—This medicine is required when im-

provement has set in, especially when the disease is complicated with bronchitis, and attended with a muco-purulent discharge from the nose. It aids recovery and protects from relapses.

PRECAUTIONARY MEANS.—As this complaint is generally quite manageable if the treatment is commenced early, farmers are strongly advised to notice its first symptoms, and at once proceed with the administration of the appropriate remedies. Food must be very sparingly given, and only gradually increased as the beast recovers. It should consist of mashes, oatmeal gruel, linseed tea, and, after a few days, a small quantity of good hay. A return of the disease, which generally ends fatally, is likely to result from overloading the animal's stomach before its perfect recovery. The animal must be separated from others unaffected.

Prick in the Foot—Nail in the Fleshy Hoof.

CAUSES.—This injury may arise from a horse's picking up a nail, a piece of glass, or a sharp stone; or may be caused by shoeing, a nail being sometimes driven in too near the inner border, or too obliquely; or the nail being driven in on the top of an old piece of nail, the latter is forced into the flesh. Often a horse twitches with the foot while the shoe is being put on. Some-

times the lameness is not perceived until a few days after the shoeing.

SYMPTOMS.—Lameness, with heat in the foot, and tenderness on pressure.

If the cause of the mischief is not removed, suppuration takes place, and the pus is discharged from the coronet. This affection may become very obstinate, if neglected.

TREATMENT.—If it is a recent wound, after the nail is pulled out pour a few drops of the *tincture of Arnica* into the cavity; and if the injury is soon removed, carefully insert another nail. If the wound is of some days' duration, remove the shoe, and examine each single nail; a little blackish pus will be found attached to the nail that occasioned the wound; or by tapping the border of the hoof with a small hammer, the horse will twitch when the sore spot is touched. Enlarge the wound sufficiently to admit of the escape of the pus, and fill it up with cotton, saturated with *Arnica lotion*,¹ and replace the shoe with a few nails, in order to prevent impurities from getting into the wound. This application may have to be renewed.

When the pus decreases, the swelling abates, and the lameness becomes less, we may conclude that the wound is healing.

¹ See introductory chapter on the external remedies, general treatment of sick animals, etc.

If the horse is required for work before the horn has covered the wound, a leather sole and tar dressing must be used.

Arnica and *Aconitum* may be given internally every three or four hours in alternation, if there be much fever.

Purchasing of Horses.

The examination of horses intended to be purchased should first take place in the stable, where, if an animal is gay and sprightly, we may conclude favourably respecting its health; on the other hand, if it is sad and its head hangs down, internal disease may be suspected. Fodder should be placed before it, which it ought to eat with a good appetite, without biting the manger; nor should any morbid-looking slime remain adhering to the crib.

The eyes should be examined in the stable near the door. The eyes must be bright and clear; in the dark the pupil has to dilate, and to contract again in the light. The best way to find this out is by holding the hand over the horse's eye, and then suddenly removing it, when the sudden action of the bright light will cause the pupil to contract. Otherwise, we may conclude the eye diseased.

AMAUROSIS is a peculiar defect of the sight, which is only known to the experienced. It is a

complete loss of sight with immobility and permanent contraction of the pupil, although the eye looks bright and clear. As regards the parts connected with the eye, the lids must be free from ulcerations, the canthia and lachrymal bones must not show any bald spots, and the orbits must be lean. The nostrils should be wide and open, and of a bright red within; the tongue and palate must not be injured; the teeth and gums should be sound.

After this examination in the stable, the horse should be taken on firm ground, and a careful examination made whether any defects are discoverable as to the due development and proportion of the different parts. The horse should be made to walk and trot, so that the intending buyer may observe the character of its movements, whether they are easy or limping, whether the legs are moved along in proper order, the horse sprightly, and whether any defects in the joints, legs, or fetlocks may be discovered by these means. Immediately after exercise the horse must not draw breath with widely dilated nostrils, or with the sides drawn up, or moved with redoubled quickness; nor must it cough hard or hoarse, as if the air passages were sore, or inflamed, or as if it would suffocate. Such a condition shows that the lungs are diseased, spasmodically irritated, more or less disorganised, and points to an affection termed *broken wind*.

Quittor.

DEFINITION.—This consists in a sinus or sinuses in the foot, having an opening in the coronet between hair and hoof, and generally on the inside.

CAUSES.—It may be caused by a tread or over-reach neglected or improperly treated, or by a prick in shoeing, or by a wound from a nail or other sharp substance, setting up inflammation in the sensitive foot, and the formation of matter; this, not being able to escape through the horny sole, mounts upwards, directing its course between the sensitive and horny laminæ, and finally breaks out on the coronet. Quittor is often caused by suppurative corns or injury to the foot, and requires prompt attention and good treatment to prevent ulceration of the lateral cartilage taking place.

SYMPTOMS.—Lameness and heat and pain in the foot direct our attention to a swelling of the bulbous heels, or some portion of the coronet, just above the hoof, where we find a little oozing of matter. On examination with a probe, fistulous ducts are found to lead downwards into the interior of the foot. On removing the shoe and paring out the sole, we shall probably find some portion altered in colour and underrun with matter of a black and offensive character.

TREATMENT.—Free exit must be given to the matter in the sole, whenever that can be done, and the sinuses injected with *Calendula lotion* (one

part to eight of water), morning and evening, after which the foot should be enveloped in a warm turnip or meal poultice. The wall of the foot under the conical swelling or the coronet should be rasped until it springs under the thumb.

As soon as the inflammation is subdued and the matter ceases, we may discontinue the poultice, and simply dress the sore on the coronet with *Calendula lotion*. The lower portion of the hoof of the diseased quarter should be cut away, so that it cannot touch the bar shoe, which is the most appropriate for this disease. In cases of Quittor of long standing, when the discharge is thin or of a greenish colour, the best injection is *Corrosive Sublimate*, five grains to the ounce of water, which may be repeated daily until a cure is effected. The internal administration of *Silicea* is often of great service.

Red Water.

This disease occurs in cows, and often follows calving, and chiefly when north-easterly winds prevail.

CAUSES.—This complaint is often caused by want of due care of the animal; from her being exposed to cold or wet too soon after calving; exposure to sudden alterations of the weather; diseases of the liver and stomach.

SYMPTOMS.—The early symptoms—namely, dullness, poor appetite, unthrifty appearance of the skin, tender loins—may pass unobserved, till the red urine attracts notice. At first the water may be but little coloured; but as the disease progresses, the colour gets deeper, and may even become black. The general health becomes increasingly involved; there is total loss of appetite; the pulse is quick, full, and bounding; the white of the eye, and every part of the skin that can be seen, are of a yellow-brownish colour; at first the evacuations may be loose and watery, followed by the most obstinate constipation; the animal rapidly loses flesh and strength; the eyes become sunken; and, without proper treatment, death takes place, preceded in some cases by violent purging.

TREATMENT. — *Aconitum*.—Fever symptoms, and diminished quantity of milk. A dose every three hours, till the fever symptoms abate.

Cantharis.—Much straining to pass urine, the discharge being accompanied with pain. Give this remedy instead of, and in the same manner as, *Aconitum*.

Ipecacuanha.—The whites of the eyes are tinged yellow, and the breathing is very difficult.

Camphor.—When the disease comes on suddenly, is attended with shivering and coldness of the extremities, and the urinary difficulties are very great. Eight drops every half-hour, for three times.

Arnica.—When the complaint can be traced to a blow or other *injury*. A dose every four hours.

Other remedies sometimes required are—*Bell.*, *Bry.*, *Nux Vom.*, and *Puls*.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—Great attention should be paid to diet. This should consist of mashes, gruel, linseed tea, fresh meadow grass, or vetches, in small quantities at a time; neither mangolds nor turnips should be given; water should be allowed sparingly. The animal should be exercised in stable yard or shed only, and be well sheltered from winds.

Rheumatism.

DEFINITION.—A specific disorder characterised by painful swelling of the fibrous tissues about the joints, sometimes shifting from one joint to another, and aggravated by movement, profuse acid sweats, and acid urine. It affects horses, cows, and dogs, especially cows, and is distinguished as acute and chronic.

SYMPTOMS.—Acute rheumatism generally comes on suddenly, is accompanied with fever, and the affected parts are more or less swollen, painful, and hot. The animal is seen to walk lame, the appetite is diminished, he has a dull and lifeless appearance, and moves with the greatest reluc-

tance. Chronic rheumatism is without fever, more continuous and obstinate, and the parts involved are painful, but less warm and rigid than in the acute form. This disease invades almost every part of the body, but more particularly the outer parts, joints, etc., which become lame. It often moves from one leg to another.

CAUSES.—Rheumatism is generally excited by wet and changeable weather, especially if an animal is exposed when perspiring, or when there is a predisposition to the disease. It is often induced by too early exposure to cold after the animal has suffered from a fit of illness. Purgative medicines frequently cause the complaint.

TREATMENT.—The medicines most useful in this complaint are—*Acon.*, *Bry.*, *Bell.*, *Ars.*, *Rhus Tox.*, *Arn.*, *Nux Vom.*, and *Sulph.*

Aconitum will always be the best medicine to begin with in the acute form of rheumatism. A dose every three or four hours.

Bryonia is generally best to follow *Aconitum*; or if the fever is only partially abated, to alternate with it every third hour. This remedy is especially required if the animal prefers the recumbent position, and the slightest motion appears to aggravate the pains.

Rhus Tox. will be useful when the stiffness and lameness are most observed after rest and when

the animal *first begins to move*, but are relieved after a little exercise.

Arnica will be the most suitable remedy if the affection follows severe exertion.

Sulphur.—Should the above remedies afford only partial relief, this remedy may be given for a few days; and afterwards return to the medicine most indicated. *Sulphur* may also be given when the prominent symptoms have been removed by the above treatment, or when the complaint is apt to return in changeable weather. In acute rheumatism, the medicine should be given every three hours, and in chronic, every six hours; and in both cases be patiently and steadily persevered with.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—The animal must be well cared for, have a warm and dry habitation, and a plentiful supply of clean, dry straw. Should there be much pain and swelling, warm fomentations and bandages will be serviceable. He should be kept perfectly quiet, and be allowed to move or rest as his pains may require. The diet should be milk, or milk and water; gruel; and carrots or clover, if in season.

Roaring—Whistling—Blowing— Dyspnœa.

DEFINITION.—An abnormal sound, consisting of hoarse, sonorous breathing, consequent on sudden exertion and fast or laborious work.

When any horse is affected with obstruction of the air-passages, and produces sounds of different pitch and sonorousness, he is denominated, according to the sound, a Roarer, Whistler, Piper, Blower, Grunter, Trumpeter, etc.

CAUSES.—*Predisposing*.—These may be regarded as congenital, for whether the animal has the long, arched neck which experience has taught us to regard with suspicion, or is as symmetrical as we could desire, if the sire or dam was a Roarer, the probability is that the offspring will be so too.

Exciting causes are any inflammatory disease of the air-passages, such as Laryngitis, Strangles, Bronchitis, etc.

SYMPTOMS.—These depend on the nature and seat of the respiratory obstruction, but in general a harsh, sawing kind of noise accompanies every inspiration when the animal is cantered or galloped. In some cases it is sonorous, in others whistling; and in very bad cases the sound may be heard both in inspiration and expiration.

PROGNOSIS.—Except in acute or recent cases, always unfavourable.

TREATMENT.—*Bell*.—Recent inflammation of the lining membrane of the larynx.

Kali Bich.—Ulceration.

Should Polypus or Spasm of the Larynx be the cause, see the treatment given in the Sections on those diseases.

In chronic cases of confirmed Roaring, no medicinal treatment will be of any avail. Gunther states that he has in some cases given relief by cutting out a portion of the arytenoid cartilage, the falling in of which, from paralysis of the muscles on one side, has been referred to as the most general cause of Roaring. Wearing a tube in the windpipe has also been recommended. A strap has also been contrived to pass around the nose, so as to limit the access of air, but it is doubtful if it be applicable to any but carriage horses or those doing slow work.

Sandcrack.

DEFINITION.—This is a division in the fibre of the hoof, causing fissure. It generally occurs at the inner quarter of a fore foot and in front of a hind one.

CAUSES.—Dryness and brittleness of the horn, due to injury inflicted on the coronary secreting surface, or to a deficiency in the gelatinous matter which binds the fibres together.

TREATMENT.—All pressure from the shoe underneath the crack must be avoided, and in those cases where lameness arises from the sensible lamina becoming squeezed by the edges of the crack, the edges of the horn must be cut away or thinned, and the foot frequently fomented until all inflammation has subsided. But in ordinary cases

OMCEOPATHIC VETERINARY TREATMENT.

we should endeavour at once to close the crack, and, if it has not proceeded up to the coronet, to prevent its doing so. These ends will be best accomplished by the following process. After cleaning out the crack and thinning its edges with a rasp, the operator should take a sharp firing-iron, at a red heat, and, if the laminæ be not exposed, run it slightly down the crack, so as to cause an oozing from its sides, thus gluing them together. He should then make a short, deep fissure *nearly* through the horn, transversely, above and below the crack, and finally cover it and the whole of the wall with some melted shoemaker's wax and broad tape, so as to keep the edges of the fissure together; keep out dirt and moisture, and protect the new horn, which must in all cases grow from above downward. From this it is evident that the treatment of Sanderack is usually a tedious process, but it is curable if the directions be followed out. A bar-shoe will be advisable in most cases. *Arnica lotion* will relieve pain and lameness. The application of *Sanguinaria* will keep down proud flesh when it appears.

Synovitis.

DEFINITION.—Acute inflammation of the synovial membranes of a joint.

CAUSES.—Rheumatic fever; exposure to heat

SYNOVITIS.

and cold; also friction from quick work on a hard road; sprains.

SYMPTOMS.—Lameness, quickly followed by swelling of joint, which is hot and painful. As the disease proceeds, coagulable lymph may be thrown out, and the joint become permanently enlarged, or adhesion may take place between the opposite surfaces of the membrane, and the animal be left with a stiff or ankylosed joint.

TREATMENT.—*Aconitum*.—This is the most effectual remedy, not only for reducing the inflammation, but also for preventing coagulable effusion or any subsequent disorganisation of the joints. It should be used steadily as long as there are any febrile symptoms, or much local pain remains.

Bryonia.—When the active symptoms are somewhat subdued, and there remain swelling with slight lameness, *Bry.* is the most appropriate remedy.

Other remedies which will at times be found useful are *Arn.*, *Rhus*, *Colch.*, *Mercur.*, *Colo.*, *Arsen.*, *Sulph.*, and *Verat.-Vir.*

ACCESSORY MEASURES.—The joint affected should be bathed three times a day for half an hour at a time, with warm water; then, when dry, *Arn.* one part, and *water* twelve parts, well rubbed in

Sore Teats.

The teats are liable to become inflamed, excoriated, and cracked into painful sores, which exude a sanious discharge. If the affection be caused by an injury, *Arnica lotion*¹ should be applied; it alone is often sufficient to effect a cure. It should be applied twice daily.

If pustules form, which must be brought to a head, *Hepar Sulphur* facilitates the process.

When the pustules have broken, *Silicea* will generally complete the cure. The dose may be repeated every four hours.

If "milking" causes great pain, the teat-tube must be used, and the milk drawn off several times daily.

Sore Throat.

DEFINITION.—Inflammatory swelling of the fauces.

CAUSES.—Washing an animal with cold water when perspiring, and not afterwards drying it; exposure to cold and wet, and other like causes.

SYMPTOMS.—The throat is hot and painful; the glands under the jaw and up towards the ears are swelled, and tender to the touch; there is great difficulty of swallowing; excessive secretion of

¹ See introductory chapter on the external remedies, etc.

saliva; and difficulty of breathing, occasioned by the swelling of the inside of the throat and the top of the windpipe; febrile symptoms; and a hard, dry cough.

TREATMENT.—*Aconitum* is the best medicine to begin with, especially when the fever is considerable, the mouth dry, and there is much thirst. A dose every three hours.

Belladonna.—Great difficulty of swallowing especially fluids, which return through the nose; the glands of the neck are swelled and tender, slight pressure upon the throat causes a choking sensation, and the breathing is difficult. A dose four times daily.

Mercurius must be had recourse to when, in spite of the last medicine, the symptoms are not mitigated, or only partially so. A dose four times daily.

Sulphur.—In obstinate sore throats. A dose two or three times daily, according to the symptoms.

DIET.—Bran-mashes, gruel, and milk and bread; and as a drink, barley-water, or milk and water; as improvement takes place, boiled oats, turnips, or carrots; and, if in season, green food.

ACCESSORY MEANS.—Cleanliness, warmth, and dryness, in a well-ventilated stable, are necessary to the successful treatment of this disease.

Splint.

This is a small bony enlargement, situate at the upper part of the cannon-bone or shank, below the knee. Splints occur chiefly on the fore leg, and almost exclusively on the inside of the limb. When the splint is in the course of formation, the horse is generally lame, for the membrane covering the bone is painfully stretched; but when this membrane has accommodated itself to the tumour that extended it, the lameness may subside and altogether disappear, unless the splint be in a situation in which it interferes with the action of some tendon or ligament, or in the immediate neighbourhood of a joint.

CAUSES.—Sudden or long-continued strain; blows.

TREATMENT.—On the first appearance of this disease the parts should be well fomented, or a hot poultice of turnip or linseed may be applied for twenty-four hours; then *Rhus lotion* should be rubbed in thrice daily. After each rubbing apply a compress soaked with the lotion to the affected part; this should be well covered to prevent evaporation. At the same time ten drops of the *lincture of Rhus Tox.*, as prepared for internal use, may be given night and morning.

Should no improvement take place from this treatment in ten or twelve days, it may be ad-

visible to perform the following operation. Make a small opening in the skin just below the splint, and introduce a knife with a convex edge ; as soon as the knife reaches the centre of the splint, turn it edge downwards, and make two or three free incisions into the periosteum. Withdraw the knife, and dress the wound with a wet bandage.

Sprains.

DEFINITION.—Any lesion or overstretching of the ligaments, the muscular or tendinous fibres, or the fascia which covers them.

CAUSES.—False steps ; slipping ; twisting or contorting the joints to an extent beyond that permitted by the natural limitations of flexion.

SYMPTOMS.—Pain on motion and pressure, and all the ordinary symptoms of inflammation, namely, redness, swelling, heat, and pain, and frequently constitutional disturbance or fever.

TREATMENT.—This consists in affording Rest to the limb, mitigating the pain, and subduing inflammatory action. Apply a compress moistened with *Arnica lotion* ; and over this a covering of thick calico or flannel, which must be secured by means of a bandage, but not so tight as to impede the circulation. Before applying the bandage the part may be rubbed with the lotion. *Arnica* may be given internally at the same time,

every three or four hours. If there is much inflammation present, *Aconitum* may be alternated with *Arnica*, four times daily.

In severer sprains it will often be necessary to use the *Rhus* lotion after the *Arnica*, and in the same manner, especially if the heat and pain have been lessened by the latter, but not the swelling.

OTHER MEANS.—In some sprains, especially if not seen for some hours after the infliction of the injury, it will be advisable to precede the medicinal treatment by fomentations with warm water, and afterwards to dry the parts with a cloth before applying the lotion. After the swelling has subsided, the animal may only very gradually return to its accustomed work.

Stringhalt.

This term is applied to a peculiar movement of the hind leg—a twitching, or sudden and convulsive picking up of the limb. The hock is bent, and the leg is carried very high. It is not a lameness, for there is no dropping on the other leg; and when the horse is ridden, the halt is not felt by the rider, like hock lameness. In some cases the hock is affected, and in others the pressure of some exostosis on a nerve has been supposed to cause the disorder. But it is probably caused by irregular spasmodic action of the muscles, chiefly the exten-

sor pedis, due to some obscure disease of the nerves.

It generally affects one or both hind legs, sometimes a fore leg, and varies in intensity. It may be most easily observed when the horse is first put in motion, or in the act of turning. It increases as the animal grows older, and although for a time no inconvenience attend it, it ultimately becomes unsightly and interferes with action. The horse is able to do any kind of work, but Stringhalt constitutes a form of legal unsoundness. Though regarded as incurable, *Nux Vomica* and *Cimicifuga* might be productive of benefit.

Tetanus—Lockjaw.

DEFINITION.—General or partial contraction or spasm of the muscles, voluntary and involuntary, arising from excitation of the spinal cord.

VARIETIES.—The term *Tetanus* is used when reference is made to the spasmodic affection of the whole muscular structure; *Trismus*, when the muscles of mastication are involved; *Opisthotonus*, when the head is drawn upward and backward, and the body is bent rigidly backward and arched; *Emprosthotonus*, when the body is bent to one side. Tetanus is called *Idiopathic* when it arises from some general disease of the system; and *Traumatic* when it is occasioned by injuries.

CAUSES.—Injuries, wounds, pricks in the foot, docking too near the rump, castration, and other causes of a similar kind. General diseases may also, as before stated, bring on the complaint; such as exposure of an animal when perspiring to cold and wet, the irritation produced by the presence of worms in the intestinal canal, and other causes which affect the health of the animal.

SYMPTOMS.—The animal may not present anything peculiar to the general observer, beyond a degree of stiffness in the gait, and the muscles of the jaws and neck, so that the animal has difficulty in swallowing and in turning the neck. Afterwards, the stiffness becomes more marked and general; the eyes become inflamed and fixed; the hind legs rigid; and the animal walks awkwardly and with difficulty. The ears and neck become rigid, the breathing laboured and hurried, the air expelled is hot, and, finally, the whole frame becomes rigid. “The disease becomes a remittent one, the spasm and general excitement of the system becomes increased, and afterwards declines. The patient perspires freely, the muscular system becomes more rigid, and the respirations are also increased. This remittent character of Tetanus is of constant occurrence. An increase of the general spasm may come on once every twelve or twenty-four hours for many days in succession, and continue for a long time with a similar degree of force; then slowly abate both in intensity and

regularity, until it disappears, and leaves the patient convalescent;” or the spasmodic attacks “appear with increased force, succeed each other with greater rapidity. . . . The respiration becomes more rapid and harsh in sound, until at last one spasm more dreadful in intensity than any former one, seizes the poor animal, and death mercifully closes the scene.”—*Haycock*.

TREATMENT.—The best remedies are—*Camph.*, *Arn.*, *Bell.*, *Acon.*, and *Nux Vom.*

Camphor is an excellent remedy to commence the treatment with, when the disease has been induced by cold or wet, [or other depressing circumstances. Administer ten drops about every twenty minutes, till warmth is restored to the general system.

After this, administer *Belladonna* every hour till the jaws begin to relax, when it may be given less frequently. This will be found a most valuable agent in Tetanus.

Nux Vomica is a leading remedy in this disease, especially if the digestive system has been previously disordered. It is indicated by rigidity of the muscles, increase of spasm by the least excitement, twitchings and jerks, *Opisthotonus*. It may be given every four or six hours, or it may be administered in turns with *Belladonna*.

Aconitum.—If at the commencement, or during the course of the attack, inflammatory symptoms are present, it will be desirable to administer a

few doses of *Aconitum*, and afterwards proceed with the remedy next indicated.

Arnica.—This will be the most appropriate medicine to begin with if the disease arises from an injury ; it may be given alone or in turns with *Belladonna*, *Nux Vomica*, or *Aconitum*, every one, two, three, or four hours. At the same time, the wound must receive prompt attention, according to the instructions given in other parts of this book.

Mr. Haycock makes the following excellent remarks on the inaction of the bowels which usually accompanies lockjaw and other diseases of a serious nature. “Many authors upon tetanus manifest alarm at what has been called ‘that fearful state of constipation so common to tetanus.’ Now, this said ‘fearful state of constipation’ is, to a great extent, mythical. When disease of a severe character invades the system, all the natural secretions are for a time more or less suspended ; but so soon as the organism recovers its force, or becomes accustomed to the change produced by the disease, the more important functions are resumed. I have witnessed this over and over again in tetanus, particularly with regard to the digestive functions.”

ACCESSORY MEANS.—Comfort, warmth, gentle treatment, and a subdued light, are indispensable to recovery. All attempts to force open the jaws are not only unavailing, but cruel ; for they in-

crease the agony of the animal, and aggravate the disorder. No more persons should be allowed to go near the patient than are necessary, and the attendants should not shout, or handle the animal roughly. As tetanus causes the animal to perspire copiously, the cloths thus wetted must often be changed for dry ones.

DIET.—In the intervals between the paroxysms, when the jaws become relaxed, food may be offered; it must be easy of digestion, such as gruel, mashies of boiled rice and bran, boiled turnips, bran and boiled oats, and the like. If the animal is unable to eat for some time, it may be necessary to give an injection of oatmeal gruel, after having previously cleared out the bowel by an injection of tepid water.

CAUTION.—It is essentially necessary in the treatment of tetanus, as well as in all other diseases, that the cause which produced it should be removed. As long as this continues in operation, all our efforts must be fruitless.

Thrush—Aphthæ.

SYMPTOMS.—Thrush often occurs in sucking calves or lambs, and is occasioned by the bad quality of the mother's milk. The mouth is filled with white ulcers or small blisters, a frothy, stringy saliva flows from the mouth, the sucking of the animals is impeded, and they become thin.

TREATMENT.—*Mercurius*.—The tongue or mouth is covered with blisters, and stringy saliva flows from the mouth. Two grains of trituration every four hours, till better.

Arsenicum.—When the more prominent symptoms have disappeared, if the animal remain poor, dull, and is off its food, two grains thrice daily, till these symptoms are mitigated.

ACCESSORY MEANS.—Attention should be paid to the mother's feed, which must be sound and nourishing; a clean and comfortable stable or shed should be provided for her; and, when the disease has subsided, a dose of *Sulphur* given night and morning for a few days.

Tympanites—Drum-Belly—Windy Colic.

DEFINITION.—Drum-like distention of the stomach and bowels, with wind. It sets in suddenly, and may happen to any of the animals referred to in this work.

CAUSES.—Immoderate use of fresh, green food. Tympanites may also supervene upon a moderate sized, but too quickly devoured feed; or it may arise from the animal being worked too soon after feeding. Grains and malt, if eaten in excessive quantities, develop carbonic acid gas, and cause flatulence. Indigestion may likewise occasion the disease.

SYMPTOMS.—These are similar to those of colic, but of a more acute character. The animal ceases to eat, the abdomen swells perceptibly, the spine is curved upwards, the rectum is thrust out, and the tail is raised; the breathing becomes oppressed, and the eyes are protruded; horses paw the ground, kick, lie down frequently and then rise again; the ears and feet are alternately cold and warm. In cattle and sheep, the distention is sometimes so considerable that a sound is heard when striking on the swelling, like that of a drum. In some cases, the swelling of the abdomen is so enormously great, that the stomach is ruptured; when the death of the animal is almost inevitable.

TREATMENT.—This must be undertaken with all possible speed.

Colocynthis.—This is especially indicated when the disease occurs in consequence of eating green food too freely. Administer ten drops, in a few spoonfuls of water, every fifteen or twenty minutes, until the symptoms are mitigated; afterwards every two or three hours, as long as may be necessary.

Other remedies are—*Acon.*, *Amm.-Caust.*, *Ars.*, and *Nux Vom.* For the symptoms indicating these remedies, see the article *Colic*.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—Hand - rubbing the abdomen with considerable amount of pressure, and enemas of warm water will be of service.

AFTER-TREATMENT.—When the attack is over,

great caution is necessary as to food, which should be restricted to such articles as gruel and barley-water, and only given in small quantities, until the digestive organs are fully restored to a healthy state. Hay, and dry food of any kind, had better be withheld for a day or two.

The Udder: Its Diseases.

1st.—INFLAMMATION.—This frequently occurs before and after parturition, and sometimes after weaning.

SYMPTOMS.—The udder is swollen, hot, tense, and hard; and sometimes the central portion of the udder becomes gradually soft, and an abscess forms, which either breaks spontaneously, or else has to be opened with a knife, after which pus and blood are discharged. The natural swelling of the udder and of the milk veins, just before giving birth, which is particularly striking in mares, should not be confounded with this affection.

CAUSES.—Congestion of the lactiferous ducts, in consequence of a cold; if the milk is not speedily drawn out, irritation and inflammation will set in. Injuries of the udder may likewise cause it.

TREATMENT.—A few doses of *Aconitum*, and afterwards *Bryonia*, will generally and quickly remove inflammation; *Arnica*, if the swelling and inflammation have been caused by injuries: if

the injuries have been considerable, a few doses of *Aconitum* should precede the administration of *Arnica*. If matter begins to form, and the swelling has to be brought to a head, a few doses of *Hepar Sulphur* will facilitate the suppurative process. When the swelling has broken, *Silicea* must be substituted for *Hepar Sulphur*; this remedy will gradually heal the sores.

The appropriate medicine should be administered thrice daily.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—When there is evidence of suppuration, the udder should be fomented with hot water every three or four hours for about ten minutes at a time.

2nd.—DEFICIENT MILK.—In this case, the udder remains small and shrivelled.

CAUSES.—Constitutional debility, impoverished food, colds, inflammations, etc.

TREATMENT.—When the result of debility, give *China*, thrice daily for a week or ten days; and afterwards *Sulphur*, night and morning for a week. If caused by a cold, *Chamomilla* and *Dulcamara*, every three hours, first one, and then the other.

3rd.—BLOODY MILK.—Give first a few doses of *Aconitum*, and afterwards *Ipecacuanha*. The latter remedy will generally cure the complaint, unless it has been caused by injury of the udder, when *Arnica* should be used both internally and externally.

4th.—IMPURE MILK.—*Sulphur*, administered

118 HOMŒOPATHIC VETERINARY TREATMENT.

night and morning, will often restore the milk to its natural character.

5th.—SPONTANEOUS FLOW OF MILK AND SWELLING OF THE UDDER.—These symptoms will generally yield to *Belladonna*, administered night and morning.

ACCESSORY MEANS.—If, as is often the case, the food has anything to do with the quality or quantity of milk, only such food must be given as will tend to form the secretion of good milk in due quantities.

Urination, Difficult.

This complaint occurs among horses, oxen, and dogs. The animal puts himself into the attitude for urinating; but, although the urgings are repeated and painful, the water is entirely arrested, or passed in drops. In the retention of urine an animal makes similar movements as when under an attack of colic; and if there is any doubt as to the precise nature of the disease, the hand may be introduced into the rectum, when the bladder will be felt distended with water under this organ.

CAUSES.—Holding the urine too long; driving the animal too far when the bladder is distended with water; drinking cold water while overheated; stone or gravel in the bladder; spasmodic

contraction of the neck of the bladder; severe labour; indigestion; and purgative and diuretic (*staling*) medicines.

TREATMENT.—It will generally be best first to administer a dose of *Camphor* every five or ten minutes for four times. If this fail to afford relief, give *Cantharis* every thirty minutes, for several times. If but little benefit result from this treatment, *Nux Vomica* may be had recourse to, which will often effect the necessary change. It may be given every half-hour till improvement follows, when it will be required less frequently.

If there is reason to suppose that the difficulty is caused by the presence of a stone in the opening of the bladder, through which the water passes, mechanical means must be employed with the view of removing it. In large animals, the expulsion of a stone is facilitated by passing the hand into the rectum, and gently pressing the bladder forward. In some cases an operation is necessary, which can only be performed by a skilful veterinary surgeon; but as operations in this disease are often unsuccessful, it is generally better, when the animal's flesh can be used, to slaughter it.

PRECAUTIONARY REMARKS.—It is important that a diminished secretion of urine, consequent on profuse and prolonged perspiration, should not be treated as "Difficult Urination." During the summer an animal which labours severely, per-

spires¹ more copiously than in winter, or when not so actively engaged; and as a natural consequence, the kidneys secrete a less amount of fluid; this simple fact is often overlooked, and a natural condition regarded as a disease; to remove which, "staling medicines" are frequently administered. The kidneys of an animal living on dry food will necessarily secrete less urine than those of another living upon juicy food; yet in this instance, too, ignorant people not unfrequently have recourse to strong drugs to remedy what they consider a defect. The consequence of such unscientific treatment is, the drainage of the blood to an improper extent of its watery constituents; and the indirect injury of the entire organism.

Vesicular Epizootic—Foot and Mouth Disease.

DEFINITION.—An acute, contagious disease, characterised by the formation of vesicles and ulcers, chiefly about the mouth and hoofs. It occurs mostly among cattle and sheep, but under favouring circumstances also attacks other domestic quadrupeds.

¹ "The skin is an extensively secreting organ; of this the reader may judge when I inform him upon the authority of our most eminent physiologists, that the quantity of invisible perspiration which daily arises from its extensive surface is equal in weight to the solid and fluid substances excreted by the bowels and the kidneys in a similar period of time."—*Hancock*.

CAUSES.—This disease is principally communicated by means of a contagious miasma; any circumstance unfriendly to the health of animals, such as impoverished or scanty food; prolonged exposure to cold; defective management of housing may also produce the disease.

SYMPTOMS.—The first symptoms are—dulness, fever, indolent gait, red eyes, cough, restlessness, shaking of the head, stamping with the feet, grinding the teeth, constant moving of the tail. Cows in poor condition are duller than strong ones; the latter often act as if enraged. Vesicles and sores break out on the palate and gums; the appetite and secretion of milk fall off, and soon disappear entirely; the udder is swollen, hot, and painful when touched; the back is arched; the legs seem uneasy under her, and she is indisposed to move. “This attracts attention to the feet, and they are found hot and painful; the hoof at the top is swollen, and a discharge runs from the heels; tears run from the eyes, which look dim; the inside of the nose and the white of the eyes are red; the mouth is dry and the membrane which covers it has little red spots upon it, which soon rise into blisters over the whole of the mouth; they contain a fluid, and increase gradually in size; the blister bursts, and a sore is left which becomes a deep and ragged ulcer. These blisters are formed upon the bag, and about the hoofs, especially of the hind legs; the hoof may fall

off, the bones may become diseased, and other mischief of a serious character ensue. The appetite is then much impaired; there is great weakness, wasting, discharge of stringy, bloody fluid from the mouth; offensive, mattery running from the nostrils; swollen face; bad breath; quick, grunting breathing; small, weak, quick pulse; dropsy of the belly and legs; purging and death."—*Veterinary Homœopathy*.

TREATMENT.—The principal remedies are—*Arsenicum*, *Belladonna*, and *Mercurius*.

Arsenicum.—As soon as the symptoms of dulness, impaired appetite, and unthrifty appearance of the skin are perceived, give ten drops in a few spoonfuls of water, or two grains, every three hours. If administered early, this remedy may alone effect a cure.

Belladonna.—If the eyes are dim and watery, the udder painful, hot and swollen, and the hoofs burning and sensitive to the touch, give this remedy the same as directed under *Arsenicum*.

Mercurius.—If the disease has attained a more advanced stage, and is marked by the extreme symptoms before described, such as bursting of the blisters, the formation of deep and ragged ulcers, the discharge of stringy, slimy, bloody matter, swollen face, etc., give two-grain doses of the trituration every four hours.

ACCESSORY MEASURES.—The animal should be kept housed in a quiet stall, with plenty of fresh

air of a moderate temperature, abundance of soft straw, as much water as it wants, and sufficient soft food, such as milk, meal and water, boiled grain, mash, or bran. The feet and hoofs should be occasionally bathed with warm water. When the udder is affected it should be frequently stripped of its contents.

PREVENTIVE TREATMENT.—In all cases, an affected animal must be completely separated from all others, and if the disease has far advanced before treatment is commenced, it is often better to kill it at once, and to bury the carcass deep in the earth. *Schaffer* states, that in the north of Germany, the matter which flows from the nose of a moderately infected animal has been used for the purpose of inoculating healthy animals, by which means the disease is said either to have been moderated or prevented.

Worms.

There are several species of worms that inhabit the intestines of domestic animals, the chief of which are the following:—1. The *Round Worm*, a long white parasite, resembling the common earth-worm, from six to twelve inches long, which inhabits the small intestines. 2. The *Long Thread-Worm*, a slender parasite, measuring from five to six inches in length, inhabiting the large intes-

tines. 3. The *Maw- or Thread-Worm*, a small, lively parasite like a needle, found in great numbers in the large intestines and rectum. It is about half an inch long. 4. The *Tape-Worm*, found in the large and small intestines. It is white and tape-like in shape, and divided at regular intervals into articulations.

CAUSES.—Worms are always occasioned by morbid conditions, such as morbid secretions of mucus, debility of the digestive organs, or unhealthy conditions of the liver and lungs. Many symptoms which are supposed to be caused by worms, are owing to some constitutional disturbance, during which worms multiply to excess.

SYMPTOMS.—Capricious appetite, but usually voracious; the animal presents an impoverished appearance; skin hide-bound, and without its natural gloss; the appearance of dry, yellow, or white matter about the fundament, attended by itching, causing the animal to rub its tail or whisk it from side to side; the animal likes the wall and eats earth or dirt of any kind, and the dung is often covered with mucus; colicky pains are sometimes present; but the only infallible sign of the existence of worms is their actual discharge from the bowels.

TREATMENT.—The first thing to do is to give the animal sound, nutritious food, and one or more of the following medicines:—

Cina.—If the animal has a voracious appetite at

one time, and poor appetite at another, bowels bound or purged, fetid breath, fits, rough coat, and other worm symptoms. A dose night and morning, one hour before feeding, for several days; and if improvement takes place, continue the medicine till the animal is well.

Arsenicum.—If the above medicine fails to do good, or only partial benefit results from it, give this remedy as directed for *Cina*, in two-grain doses of the trituration.

Filix Mas.—This is the most effectual remedy for Tape-worm.

ACCESSORY MEANS.—It should ever be borne in mind that the treatment should not merely be directed towards the destruction or expulsion of the worms, but to the improvement of the digestive organs, and so to prevent their development. Mr. Haycock recommends *Rock Salt* as a preventive of worms; he advises placing a lump of it in one corner of the hay-rack, so that animals may lick it when they choose to do so.

Windgalls—Puffs.

In the region of the joints, and wherever friction is likely to take place, we find tendons supplied with little sacs (*bursæ mucosæ*), secreting in health an oily fluid from their internal surface in very small quantities; but when the tendons

become strained, or increased action is set up in them from over-exertion, nature comes to the rescue by increasing the bursal secretion, and we then perceive a soft, elastic tumour called *Windgall* or *Puff*.

CAUSES.—Tendinous sprains or over-exertion of any kind, and long-continued friction from quick work on hard roads.

SYMPTOMS.—Soft, elastic, circumscribed swellings, at first about the size of a nut, but eventually becoming hard and much larger, which appear in the neighbourhood of some of the joints, such as the knee, hock, or fetlock. To the latter, however, the name is usually restricted, although equally applicable to the former; so that when we say a horse has Windgalls, we mean that he has above, or on each side of, the fetlock, or back sinew, one or more elastic tumours, usually unattended by lameness, or any active inflammation. The seat of these bursal enlargements is either between the perforatus and perforans tendons, or between the latter and the suspensory ligament. There is, however, another fetlock Windgall found on the front of the joints, between it and the extensor tendons; and a similar swelling occurs at the supero-posterior part of the knee, from the distention of the bursa between the perforatus and perforans tendons.

TREATMENT.—As Windgalls alone seldom cause lameness, it is not advisable to thwart nature's

plan by endeavouring to remove them ; should any lameness be present, it will generally be found to arise from a sprain of the tendon or neighbouring joint, and in this case we shall most likely remove both cause and effect by applying a wet chamois-leather bandage with pressure. Nothing tends more to remove bursal enlargements than pressure evenly applied ; at the same time the cold and moisture will relieve the inflammation in the tendon or joint. Should this not succeed in removing the lameness and swelling, the bursa should be fomented morning and evening for half an hour with warm water, and, when dry, rubbed with about a tablespoonful of the following lotion : *Rhus Tox.* ʒj., *Water* Oj. If this fail, we may try the following ointment : *Merc.-Biniod.* ʒj. ; *Axung.* ʒj. This should be applied with friction, but not repeated until all the inflammation has subsided. In cases where the Windgall is very large, and not connected with the joint, it may be punctured with a small trocar on its upper surface, and the fluid pressed out. We must then apply a compress and bandage, so as to bring the sides of the sac together, as also to exclude air. The bandage should not be removed for two days ; at the end of this time, a piece of lint, saturated with glycerine, and over it some oil-silk and a bandage, should be placed on the Windgall. The dressing must be renewed morning and evening. The horse should be kept in a loose box, and not taken

out for at least a fortnight, nor put to work for a month.

Wounds.

Animals are often exposed to wounds, which differ in character and importance according to the manner in which they have been produced, the extent of the injury, and the part wounded.

INCISED WOUNDS are produced by instruments with sharp edges; these wounds have no shaggy edges, and heal most rapidly.

STAB-WOUNDS may not appear very considerable on the surface, but may be very serious, as important parts may have been injured. If a bowel has been cut, blood is generally discharged from the anus, or the contents of the bowel escape through the external wound. If the parts around a stab-wound soon begin to swell, blood-vessels and intestines have probably been injured, and extravasation of blood takes place.

LACERATED WOUNDS are caused by rough and blunt bodies, have a jagged and uneven appearance, and, although large and important blood-vessels have been divided, in general there is but little bleeding.

TREATMENT.—If dirt, wood, glass, sand, shot, or any other substance have got into the wound, remove them by a sponge and cold water; in some cases a syringe may be required for this

purpose. If there is much bleeding, this must be arrested by using a sponge wetted in cold water, and gently pressed upon the wound, in order to absorb the blood and expose the extent of the wound. If the arteries have been severed, they will have to be grasped with a pair of forceps, and drawn slightly and gently forward, so that they may be securely tied by means of a strong ligature of silk. The healing of *cut-wounds* is facilitated by bringing the edges together by means of adhesive plaster, or by stitching them. Before sewing up a wound, the bleeding should have ceased, and the operator must be careful that all foreign bodies, loose shreds of tissue, and clots of blood are carefully removed ; otherwise inflammation will be produced, and the stitches will have to be removed. The sides of the wounds should be first placed closely together as before injury ; each thread should be tied by itself, so that if one stitch breaks out others may remain undisturbed. Well-waxed silk or strong thread should be used, and as many stitches inserted as may be necessary to unite the edges of the wound. Afterwards apply cloths saturated with *Arnica lotion*.¹ These must be renewed several times

If the wound is very severe, and the bleeding is considerable, *Calendula* will often be found preferable to *Arnica*, and should be substituted for it, and used in the same manner. This remedy should not be overlooked in the various injuries which befall domestic animals.

daily. In deep wounds, injections of *Arnica* have to be made, and the healing of the edges prevented, lest deep-seated suppurations should set in. In wounds of a severe character, in addition to the preceding means, *Arnica*, as prepared for internal use, should be given every three or four hours.

Aconitum.—If fever arise, *Acon.* should be given every three or four hours.

ACCESSORY MEANS.—Rest as complete as possible. The diet should be light and sparingly given.

Other kinds of injuries are treated of under *Broken Knees, Sprains, Prick in the Foot, Brushing, Speedy Cut*, etc. Reference should be made to the articles under these respective headings in the preceding pages of this Manual.

Contusions—Bruises.

Wounds are said to be contused when the skin is uncut or unbroken, however much the soft part underneath may be crushed or lacerated.

CAUSES.—These injuries may result from falls, blows from sticks, butting from the horns of cattle, or, in the cases of horses, from the pressure of badly-fitting harness, &c.

SYMPTOMS.—Soon after the infliction of the injury the part affected swells, and becomes hot

and tender, and may be subsequently attended, especially if neglected, by the symptoms of inflammatory fever, and the development of pus, as in an abscess.

TREATMENT.—The great object is to allay irritation, prevent inflammation, and promote the absorption of any blood that may have been effused. This can be best obtained by the following means :—

As soon as possible after the accident the parts should be bathed freely with *Arnica lotion*; or they may be covered with four or five folds of white cotton or linen rags saturated with the *lotion*, the rags to be re-wetted as often as they become dry. If the contusion be in such a position as to be interfered with by work or exercise, the animal should be kept at rest as long as may be necessary. Whilst the local treatment is being carried on, a dose of *Arnica* internally three times a day will materially expedite the cure. Should matter form at the seat of the injury the case must be treated as a simple abscess (see p. 1).

INDEX.

* * The Reader is particularly requested to make himself familiar with the ADMINISTRATION, REPETITION, etc., of the dose, HOW TO CHOOSE THE RIGHT REMEDY, etc., pages xxiii to xxx in the Introduction.

Abdomen, dropsy of the, 48
 swelling of the, 114
 Abortion, 3
 Abscess, 1
 Acari equi (*a parasite*), 77
 Acarus scabiei (*itch insect*), 77
 Accidents, see under "Broken
 knees," "Clicking," "Speedy
 cut," "Prick in the foot,"
 "Wounds," etc.
 Aconitum in fever, 59
 Acute rheumatism, 97
 Advantages of Homœopathy, xiii
 Amaurosis (*obscure, dark*), 5
 Anasarca (*general dropsy*), 49
 Anorexia (*loss of appetite*), 8
 Aphthæ (*thrush*), 113
 Apoplexy, 6
 Appetite, loss of, 8
 Arnica, uses of, xxviii
 Articles of food, xxvii
 Ascites (*dropsy of the abdomen*), 48
 Bath, tepid, for dogs, 48
 Belly, swelling of the, 114
 Bladder, inflammation of, 64
 stone in the, 119
 Bleeding, superseded by *Aconitum*
 and other remedies, xviii, 59
 Blindness, 5
 Bloody flux, 50
 milk, 117

Bloody urine, 72
 Blowing, 99
 Bowels, inflammation of, 55
 confined, 30
 looseness of, 40
 Bran, xxvii
 mashes, xxvii
 Broken knees, 14
 wind, 93
 Bronchitis, 17
 Bruises, 130
 Brushing, 38
 Buck-hounds, Her Majesty's, xvi
 Calendula, uses of, xxix
 Carrots, xxvii
 Castration, 21
 Catarrh (*cold*), 23
 Causes of disease, xxx
 Chapped heels, 36
 Cheapness of Homœopathy, xv
 Chest, dropsy of the, 48
 Choosing the right remedy, xxiv
 Chronic rheumatism, 98
 Clap, 66
 Clicking, see "Cutting," 38
 Cold, 23
 Colic, 26
 windy, 114
 Coma, 6
 Confined bowels, 30
 Congestion of the lungs, xxvii

Constipation in *Tetanus*, 112
 Contusions, 130
 Cords, 31
 Costiveness, 30
 Cough, 33
 Cows, milk fever in, 81
 Cracked heels, 36
 Cut, speedy, 38
 Cutting, 38
 Cystitis (*inflammation of the bladder*), 64

D'arrhœa, 40
 Diet in disease, xxvii
 Difficult urination, 118
 Disease, causes of, xxx
 — how to detect, xxv
 Dislocation of the patella, 40
 Distemper, 45
 Diuretics (*medicines tending to increase the discharges of urine*)
 harmful, 65, 120
 Dose, administration of, xxiii
 — repetition of, xxiv
 — size of the, xxiii
 Doses, small, a distinguishing point in Homœopathy, xiii
 Drinks appropriate in disease, xxviii
 Dropsy, 48
 Drum belly, 114
 Dysentery (*bloody flux*), 50
 Dyspnoea, 99

Enteritis (*inflammation of the bowels*), 55
 Epizootic, vesicular, 120
 Exertion, excessive, 57
 External remedies, xxviii
 Eyes, examination of, 92
 — inflammation of, 85

Faith and Homœopathy, xv
 Farcy, 61
 Fatal complaint, 36
 Fatigue, 57
 Feet, fever in the, 74
 Feet, puniced, 74
 Fever, 58
 — milk, 81
 — in the feet, 74
 Fits, 80
 Fistula, 60
 Fluids for sick animals,
 Food, xxvii
 Foot-and-mouth disease, 120
 Forging, see "Cutting," 38
 Founder, 74

Gall stones, 74
 Giddiness, 80
 Glanders, 61
 Gonorrhœa, 66
 Grease, 68
 Green food, xxviii
 Gripes, 26
 Gutta serena, 5

Hæmaturia (*bloody urine*), 72
 Habitation for sick animals, xxx
 Hay, xxvii
 Health, signs of, xxv
 Heel, cracked, 36
 Hide bound, 71
 Homœopathy, advantages of, xiii
 — explained, ix
 — for animals, ix
 — philosophy of, xi
 — distinguishing points in, xiii
 Horses, hints on purchasing, 92
 Hydrothorax (*water in the chest*), 48

Idiopathic lockjaw, 109
 Incised wounds, 128
 Inflammation of bladder, 64
 — bowels, 55
 — the joints, 85
 — lungs, 86
 — udder, 116
 Injuries, see under "Accidents"
 Itch in human beings, 77

Jaundice, 73
 Jaw, lock, 109
 Joints, inflammation of the, 102

Knees, broken, 14

Lacerated wounds, 128
 Laminitis, acute, 74
 — chronic, 76
 Lockjaw, 109
 Lung disease, 86

Mange, 77
 Mangers, cautions respecting when travelling, 64
 Mashies, xxvii
 Medicines, administration of, xxi
 — how to choose the right, xxiv
 — list of, xxii
 — the dose, xxiii
 — repetition of, xx
 Megrims, 80

- Milk, bloody, 117
 — deficient, 117
 — fever, 81
 — impure, 117
 — spontaneous flow of, 118
 Miscarriage, 3
 Mouth, sore, 120
 Murrain, see "Pleuro-pneumonia," 86

 Nail in the fleshy hoof, 90

 Ophthalmia, 85
 Overreaching, 38

 Paps, sore, 121
 Patella, dislocation of the, 44
 Philosophy of Homœopathy, xi
 Pleuro-pneumonia, 86
 Prevention of disease, xxxi
 Prick in the foot, 90
 Puffs, 125
 Pulse, how to feel, xxvi
 — in health and disease, xxvi
 Purchasing horses, hints on, 92
 Purging, 40

 Quittor, 94

 Red Water, 95
 Retention of urine, 118
 Rheumatism, 97
 Rhus Tox., xxx
 Roaring, 99

 Sanderack, 101
 Scanty urine, 118
 Scouring, 40
 Sinus, 60

 Sleepy staggers, 6
 Sinking (*abortion*), 3
 Small doses, xiii
 Sore teats, 104
 — throat, 104
 Speedy cut, 38
 Splint, 106
 Sprains, 107
 Stab wounds, 128
 Stringhalt, 108
 Swede turnips, xxviii
 Synovitis, 102

 Teats, sore, 104
 Tetanus (*lockjaw*), 109
 Thick wind (*chronic bronchitis*), 17
 Throat, sore, 104
 Thrush, 113
 Traumatic lockjaw, 109
 Tread, 38
 Triturations, xxiii
 Turnips, xxviii
 Tympanites, 114

 Udder, diseases of the, 116
 Urination, difficult, 118
 Urine, bloody, 72

 Venereal disease, 66
 Vesicular epizootic, 120

 Whelps treated homœopathically, xvi
 Wind, broken, 93
 Windgalls, 125
 Windy colic, 114
 Worms, 123
 Wounds, 125

 Yellows (*jaundice*), 73

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